

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1451.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE.—200 North Great Work (offer wanted).
BUYER, at market prices, of New Wheel Martha and East Martha.
* * * SELLER of Wheel Crebor; Quebrada; East Providence; 4½ net; Wheel Unity. BUSINESS in Cefn Cilcen, Central Miners, Penryn, Brynford Hall, Billins, Bryn Gwlog, Long Rake, and Cwmbram Lead Mines.
* * * MR. CROFTS'S CIRCULAR, No. 12, contains:—Article on Eclipses. Reports:—Wheel Ludcott and Wrey, and financial statement; Brynford Hall; South Condurrow; East Providence. MISCELLANEA:—Central Miners, Cefn Cilcen, Wheel Unity. Postscript to "Eclipses." Latest quotations.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur; 20 Bottle Hill, 11s. 6d.; 5 Bassett and Grylls, £25½; 20 Bedford United, £24½; 50 Crebor, £24½; 5 Dyfngwm; 50 Cornubia (£2 paid), 28s.; 20 Drake Walls, £24½; 20 East Wheel Russell, £23½; 20 East Carn Brea, £24½; 20 East Rosewarne, £23; 10 East Caradon, £28; 100 Furze Hill Wood, 8s. 6d.; 50 Great Retallack, 8s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, £37; 10 Grenville, £26½; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £24½; 20 Gawn, 12s.; 100 Great Treguena, 8s. 6d.; 20 Hawkmoor, 8s. 6d.; 100 Holmwood (old), 12s. 6d.; 100 Holmwood (18s. paid), 17s. 6d.; 5 Herodfoot, £24½; 20 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.; 20 Ludcott, £24½; 20 Marke Valley, £24½; 20 North Jane, £23½; 20 New Wheel Martha; 10 North Bassett, £24½; 10 North Buller, £27; 10 North Croft, £24½; 20 North Trekerby, £24; 5 Tremayne; 5 Tincroft, £20; 100 Tamar Consols, 11s.; 20 Wheel Edward, £23; 20 Wheel Harriett, £23½; 5 West Condurrow, £23; 20 St. John, £23½.
JAMES LANE is a BUYER of East Jane.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Office to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, FERRIS WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—June 12, 1863.

MR. LELAND, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, 10 Ludcott, £4½, 25 Sortridge, 8s. 9d.
5 Bassett, 50 Lady Bertha, 18s., 25 W. Wh. Frances, £28½
5 Bedford United, £23½, 50 Lady Valley, £28½, 100 So. Car. Hooper, 15s. 6d.
10 Camborne Vean, 35s., 5 Mary Ann, £16½, 5 Tincroft, £20½
1 Condurrow, 190 North Miners, 20 Tamar Consols, 14s. 6d.
5 Cook's Kitchen, 5 North Bassett, £23½, 35 Tolvadden, £23 2s. 6d.
5 Cliff Amal., £21½, 20 North Buller, £27½, 25 United Mexican, 75s.
5 Cardigan Cons., 15s., 20 North Frances, 75s. of Towry, 4s. 6d.
15 Drake Walls, £21 1s., 100 North Downs, £21s. 3d., 5 Vigna and Clogas.
20 East Russell, £23½, 10 Nangles, £10½, 75 Wheel Unity, 17s. 6d.
20 East Carn Brea, £27½, 20 East Chiverton, £23½, 50 Worthing, 11s. 9d.
20 East Trekerby, £23½, 10 No. Trekerby, £23 16s. 3, 1 West Seton, £28.
10 E. Grenville, £23 6s. 3d., 5 North Croft, 2 West Caradon, £26½
5 East Caradon, £27, 200 Nancons & Penrhyn, 3s. 9d., 1 Wheel Seton, £26½
1 East Bassett, £28½, 10 Par Consols, £4½, 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
50 East Jane, 42s. 6d., 40 Pedn-an-drea, 21s. 9d., 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
10 East Rosewarne, £23½, 15 Pendean Cons., £7½, 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
5 Grambler, 25 Providence, £41½, 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
2 Great Fortune, £26½, 25 Rosewarne Cons., £23½, 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
90 Gt. Retallack, 7s. 6d., 5 Marke Valley, £28½, 20 W. Wh. Hooper, 25s.
10 Great South Tolgus, 15 South Caradon, 5 Wh. Harriett, £23 18s. 9d.
10 Garreg, 2s. 9d., 10 South Tolgus, 5 Wheel Union, £4 1s. 3d.
60 Gt. Wh. Neptune, 5s. 6d., 2 St. Ives Consols, £27½, 10 Wheel Crebor, £23½
5 Kitty Wh. Neptune, £28½, 2 St. John del Rey, £26½, 10 Wh. Edward, £23 18s. 9d.
20 Kelly Bray, 10s. 6d., 5 Stray Park, £27½, 1 Wheel Polmar, £17.
Mr. LELAND advises the immediate purchase of Wheel Crebor, Rosewarne United, East Trekerby, East Rosewarne, East Providence, Wheel Margery, Tolvadden, and Rosewarne Consols.
N.B.—Mr. LELAND requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—June 12, 1863.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (30 years' experience).
SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in all market mines. Speculators and shareholders in mines continually miss the chance of making profits, and instead incur enormous losses by not taking a little "private" advice before buying or selling. GEORGE RICE can advise as to East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Crebor, Rosewarne, North Trekerby, East Rosewarne, Tincroft, and other market mines.
Money advanced on mining shares.
June 12, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

WHEEL CREBOR, AND WHEEL HARRIETT.—Parties wishing to know the "real" merits of these mines, and whether shares should be bought or sold, can apply to GEO. RICE for a few "facts," and his "private" advice. June 12, 1863.

MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER, 3, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. J. METHERELL, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give sound advice as to dealing in shares.
Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in:—
5 Seton, £23½, 100 Crebor, £23½, 20 East Caradon, £28½.
5 East Bassett, £25, 20 Harriett, £27½, 20 North Bassett, £24½.
50 South Condurrow, 7s., 50 East Grenville, 6s., 10 Grenville, £28.
HARRIETT.—The last gleam of hope is extinguished: the lode in the 115 has been cut poor. This result was foretold as likely to occur in my "Circular," when shares were £26.
Investors in mines should consult those who employ their money and their time in ascertaining the value of mines, rather than listen to the twaddle weekly inserted by interested parties.
Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHURBY, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—25 East Caradon, £27½; 3 East Bassett; 35 North Dolcoath, £24½; 25 Wheel Grenville; 100 Santa Barbara, 12s.; 150 Redmoor, 8s. 9d.; 50 New South Caradon, 11s.; 15 Tincroft, £20; 3 Margaret, £35½; 40 Ludcott, £24½; 25 Harriett, £27; 75 East Grenville; 45 Okel Tor, £23½; 15 Central Miners; 5 New Prospekt, £28; 25; 100 Dale, 11s.; 35 Cefn Cilcen; 50 Central Miners; 5 New Prospekt, 18s. 9d.; 75 Hlogan, 32s.; 100 East Seton, 8s.; 100 Carnewas; 150 Moland, 3s.; 20 North Buller; 50 Wheel Crebor; 50 Wheel Unity, 17s.; 50 Wheel Emma, 27s.; 130 Garreg, 2s. 9d.; 35 East Jane, 42s.; 2 West Caradon; 50 Great North Downs, £23½; 60 Gawn, 12s.; 3 Great Fortune; 120 South Condurrow, 9s.; 30 Kelly Bray, 15s. 6d.; 200 North Miners; 1 Condurrow, £110.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Aberfeldy, 10 Great Wheel Vey, 20 Sortridge, 7s. 6d.
1 Bassett, £23½, 10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £23½, 1 South Tolgus, £21.
5 Bryn Gwlog, £21, 20 Gt. Caradon, £1 19s. 9d., 2 South Frances, £7s.
20 Bottle Hill, 12s., 20 Gt. Retallack, 20 St. Day United, £20 10s.
5 Cliff Amal., £21½, 1 Herodfoot, £24½, 70 St. Just Consols, 16s. 9d.
3 Cook's Kitchen, £26, 20 Hlogan Down, £2 17s. 6, 5 St. John del Rey, £26½
3 Caradon Consols, £14, 25 Hlogan, 5 Stray Park, £26½
20 Caradon Hill, 60 Kelly Bray, 20 So. Car. Hooper, 12s. 9d.
100 Carnewas, 2 Long Rake, £17 12s. 6d., 5 St. Ives Consols, £26½
30 Camborne Vean, 32s. 9d., 50 Lady Bertha, 14s. 9d., 50 Wheel Unity, 17s. 6d.
1 Condurrow, £108½, 10 Ludcott, £24½, 20 Tincroft, £20 5s. 9d.
20 Cardigan Cons., 15s. 9d., 10 North Bassett, £23 18s. 9d., 25 Treawatha, 20s. 6d.
10 Crelake, 17s. 6d., 10 North Buller, £26½, 50 Vailanssaca, 31s. 6d.
2 Copper Hill, 10 North Trekerby, 100 Vale of Towry, 50 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
100 Don Pedro No. del Rey, 20 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), £4 8s. 9d., 1 Wheel Seton, £23½
25s. 9d., 50 New Prospekt, 6s. 6d., 3 W. Caradon, £26 8s. 9d.
10 Dyfngwm, £27½, 20 North Pool, 10 Wheel Union, £11 17s. 6d.
15 East Carn Brea, £27 13s. 3, 10 Dolcoath, £3 6s. 3d., 10 Wheel Unity, 17s. 6d.
1 East Bassett, £28½, 10 North Trekerby, £23½, 10 Wh. Grenville, £23½
20 East Seton, 6s. 6d., 5 Nova Scotia, 22s. 9d., 1 West Seton, £23½
20 East Grenville, £23½, 50 Nant-y-lago, 20 West Trevelyan, 2s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £27 3s. 9d., 50 Montes Aureos, £2 13s. 6, 10 Wheel Ellen (S.A.), £24½
20 E. Bassett & Grylls, 13s., 50 New S. Caradon, 8s. 9d., 20 Wheel Uny, £2 11s. 3d.
10 East Chiverton, £4 8s. 9d., 1 New Seton, 5 Wh. Harriett, £23 17s. 6
30 East Clogau (fully paid), 20 North Robert, 17s. 6d., 5 Wheel Grylls, £20½
8s. 9d., 2 North Pool, 10 Wheel Arthur, £23½
10 East Gunnis Lake, £14½, 2 Penden, £13½, 1 W. Margaret, £35½
20 East Jane, 41s., 15 Pendean, £2 17s. 6d., 10 Wheel Pollard, £23½
10 East Trekerby, £23, 1 Providence, £42, 30 Wh. Crebor, £23 10s. 6d.
10 East Margaret, 5 Par Consols, £4½, 2 Wh. Trevelyan, £16½
50 East Martha (fully paid), 60 Port Phillip, 30s., 20 Wheel Emma, £23½
16s. 9d., 50 Santa Barbara, 13s. 6d., 30 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £23½
20 Gawn, 20 Quebrada, 5 Wheel Kitty (Lelant), £23½
20 Glasgow Caradon Consols, £4 1s. 9d., 5 Rosewarne United, 10 Wendon, £11 17s. 6d.
30 Great Devon & Bedford, 10 Rosewarne Consols, 5 West Suez Park, £23½
100 Great Northern Copper, 100 Rosewall Hill, £23, 50 Yudanastiana, £3 10s.
20 Gt. North Downs, £23½, 1 South Caradon, £207½, 20 West Chiverton, £20 10s.
2 Great Fortune, £26, 10 S. Carn Brea, 1 Wheel Mary Ann, £23½
And is a BUYER of 10 Bryn Gwlog, £20; 50 Treawatha, 19s.; 10 West Chiverton, £19½; 50 New Wheel Martha, £4½; 10 Polbrean; and 50 North Pool.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 12, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
SELLER of 20 East Carn Brea, £28.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district.
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, June 12, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Cook's Kitchen, £27, 50 East Caradon, £24.
Drake Walls, £24½, 50 East Caradon, £24.
East Carn Brea, £27½, 50 East Caradon, £24.
East Caradon, £27 (for 15th July), 50 East Caradon, £24.
East Bassett, £29, 50 East Caradon, £24.
East Gunnis Lake, £14½, 50 East Caradon, £24.
East So. Tolgus, £4½, 50 East Caradon, £24.
Devon Consols, £28, 50 East Caradon, £24.
Wheel Edward, £23½, 50 East Caradon, £24.
June 12, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, 48, RATHUR, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Setons should be bought, the mine never looked so promising; the present price is far beneath their value. West Tolgus and South Tolgus are worth buying. Unions are cheap at present quotations.
Parties intending to purchase West Chiverton shares should consult H. WADDINGTON before doing so.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE (or any part), at net prices:—
2 Grambler, £29½, 100 Kelly Bray, 16s. 6d., 20 Wheel Uny, £23½.
100 Great Caradon, £24½, 50 North Trekerby, £23½, 50 Wheel Curtis, £23½.
20 Wheel Arthur, 5s. 6d., 50 Wheel Union, 50 Wheel Curtis, £23½.
20 South Gornard, 31s., 4 Clifford, 40 Wheel Harriett, £23½.
50 East Carn Brea, 20 Lendock, 20 North Bassett, £24½.
1 Wheel Seton, 100 Wheel Crebor, 250 Wheel Ida, 6s. 8d., 50 So. Car. Hooper, 13s., 50 Wheel Emma, £23½.
25 East Chiverton, £24½, 100 Hlogan Consols, 31s. 3d., 10 Wheel Grenville, £23½.
Business transacted at the closest market prices, on commission of 1¼ per cent.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Investors will find, through him, an advantageous opportunity for BUYING or SELLING MINE SHARES, or OTHER SECURITIES, the usual commission charged. MINES and MINERAL PROPERTIES, INSPECTED and truthfully REPORTED; terms moderate. Telegraphic messages receive immediate attention.
A selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares will be forwarded on receipt of a fee of 2s., in stamps or post-office order.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (Established TEN YEARS.)
TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and other SECURITIES at closest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS they execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1¼ per cent. on all transactions.
June 12, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (Site of 2, Royal Exchange-building), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON beg to inform their friends and the public that their NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July next, at One o'clock, and their particular request parties wishing to put shares up for sale on that day to send their instructions as early as possible, and not later than July 2, that they may be advertised in the Mining Journal, and marked in the catalogues.
T. P. THOMAS and Son are BUYERS of 10 Devon Great Consols (or any part), at £230 per share, net to the seller; 2000 shares in North Miners (or any part), at 3s. per share, net to the seller; 50 shares in Central Miners, 50 Cefn Cilcen, and 50 Cwmbram. 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, FINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. FRANCIS G. LANE has REMOVED to No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., where all communications are in future to be addressed. The following SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—
20 New Wh. Martha, £4½, 50 Wheel Crebor, £23½, 20 Liantwit Vardre Colliery, £23½.
30 Drake Walls, £23½, 50 Great Retallack, 8s., 10 Amman Colliery (offer 100 Glasgow Caradon, £4, 10 Wheel Ludcott, £24½, 20 World Insurance Com. pany, 10s. 6d. (offer), 10 North Frances, £1, 40 Dale, 11s. 9d., 20 World Insurance Com. pany, 10s. 6d. (offer), 50 Wheel Unity, 17s. 6d., 50 East Grenville, £23½, 35 Silver Vain, 10s., 10 East Caradon, £27½, 10 Marke Valley, £26½.
EAST CARADON MINE and NEW WHEEL MARTHA.—Parties before acting should apply at once to the above, who is in a position to give sound and reliable information respecting these mines. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. MANSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1¼ per cent.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1¼ per cent.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—
2 Clifford Amal., £22½, 20 North Downs, £23½, 20 Wheel Unity, 19s. 6d., 4 Cook's Kitchen, £26½, 10 North Bassett, £23½, 10 Wheel Ludcott, £24½, 25 Drake Walls, £23 1s. 3d., 20 North Robert, 17s. 6d., 20 North Trekerby, £23½, 4 East Bassett, £29, 5 Tincroft, £20½, 35 Wheel Edward, £23, 25 E. Carn Brea, £27 10s., 2 West Caradon, £26, 20 East Wh. Grylls, £23½, 15 East Grenville, £23½, 40 Wheel Crebor, £23 12s., 5 Camborne Vean, £7, 3 Great Fortune, £26½, 10 Wheel Grenville, £23½, 15 N. Dolcoath, £2 11s. 3d.
Daily price list forwarded on application.

MESSRS. C. HODGE AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SHAREBROKERS, &c., 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Should be consulted by investors prior to BUYING or SELLING MINING STOCK, or OTHER SECURITIES, on the usual commission. MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED on liberal terms.
Their monthly "Monitor," or guide to legitimate mining stock, may be had on application, by enclosing six postage stamps.
Telegraphic messages receive prompt attention.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MINE AGENT, by a Cornish miner, who has had considerable experience in the management of mines out of Cornwall. References as to character and ability to last employer, where he has been 18 years.—Address, "K. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION by the advertiser, as COLLIERY MANAGER, or GROUND RAILFEE. Satisfactory reasons can be given for leaving present employers.—Address, "G. S. P.," Post-office, Dudley.

WANTED, a RESIDENT MANAGER for a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, which is at present producing upwards of 50,000 tons of coal a year. He must be able to take the whole charge of the colliery, and conduct all the commercial affairs of the company.—Application, with full particulars, to be made on or before the 18th inst., to "L. J.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MANAGER in a LEAD and COPPER MINE in SCOTLAND. He must be a practical miner, and have a knowledge of book-keeping. A Christian man will find this a comfortable situation. Apply by letter, prepaid, stating age, last employment, references, and salary required, to "A. X.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION to GIVE the NAMES of SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAFE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) to ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. in a FEW MONTHS. Terms, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS of JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to Jno. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH, SHAREDEALER (OFFICE, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.), has selected a list of mining and other shares, which he can most strongly recommend for immediate purchase.
Investors should consult J. M. SMITH's monthly "Circular," which will be forwarded free on application.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, &c., has RETURNED FROM CORNWALL, and may be consulted as usual at 18, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Trem-crom, St. Ives, Trelyn, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.

GLASGOW—MINING OFFICES.
THOMAS MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER, is a DEALER in SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION—buying and selling on commission, or at net cash prices.
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CORNISH NOTES—NEW SERIES.—No. I.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.R.S., ETC.

JUNE 8.—Tavistock is not in Cornwall. I do not give this as any startling discovery, but in these days of cavilling, when mining facts even are doubted or distorted to suit particular or individual interests, I am determined to open my "Notes" at any rate, with a fact that cannot be controverted. Besides, it gives me an opportunity of explaining why in heading my papers "Cornish Notes" I devote my first to Devonshire. I must, however, begin at the starting point, and I want to enquire how it is that the Tavistock district, having in it the richest mines in the world (the Devon Great Consols), is so much below par in public estimation? For forty or fifty years prior to the discovery of the Devon Great Consols large returns had been made from mines in the district. Wheal Friendship, commencing in the last century, has yielded 133,937 tons of copper ore, 141 tons 13 cwt. of tin, 2905 tons of mende, 996 tons of lead, of the value altogether of 1,335,366l. 9s. 2d. The dues paid to the lord have been 109,206l. 10s. 8d.; costs, 981,718l. 16s. 9d.; profit between 1800 and 1862, 294,441l. 1s. 9d.; and this good old mine is still at work, under the management of the Messrs. Taylor,—a sight worth seeing, on account of the extraordinary water-power employed: a fall of 526 ft. gives motion to seventeen overshot wheels; eight of them pumping water from 200 to 300 fms. deep; the largest 51 ft. diameter and 10 ft. breast, and the smallest 32 ft. diameter; and five others, varying from 40 to 26 ft., are used for drawing ores to surface, and the others for crushing, stamping, &c. Wheal Betsey, adjoining, was re-opened in 1806, and for a long time returned 400 tons of lead and 4000 to 5000 ozs. of silver annually. Crowndale also made large returns. Crebor yielded 150,000l. worth of ore, forty years ago. Gunnis Lake, celebrated for the rich variety of its ores, produced 250,000l. worth of copper ores, and large profits, and a part of it now worked as "Clitters." Wheal Franco yielded 60,000l. worth, and many other mines large returns; and yet, since the discovery of the Great Devon Consols, in 1844—the wonder of the age in connection with mining—this district has got into bad repute, though I think I shall be able to show more from the fault of those some years ago connected with it than from anything else. When the Devon Consols rose in one year from 17 to 800l. per share people's heads were turned; sets in the district were got up by promoters, most enormous premiums asked for them, and the public, in the general excitement, paid anything almost without question, and the money went, of course, into the pockets of the promoters; and when ground had to be worked, and fortunes did not turn up without labour and heavy calls, those who had rushed into the speculations headlong got tired and disgusted, stopped their mines, and — the district! If, however, one-half the money paid in premiums to promoters had been spent in working the mines, good results might ere this have been obtained, and the district have stood in good general repute. Some mines, such as East Russell, North Robert, Sortridge Consols, and East Gunnis Lake, have been steadily persevered in, without any permanent good so far; but there is no saying what may happen yet. Mining, instead of being a quick and brilliant flash of fortune, as some have been taught to look upon it, is a work of labour and time; and though I do not mean to say there will never be other Great Devons found, they will, at any rate, be "like angels' visits, few and far between." Wheal Crebor has given us an example how steady perseverance may succeed; and there are other mines in the district which sold for large premiums in the rage for them, but were abandoned half tried, and have now been taken up again, and afford good prospects of success.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINES.—Many years ago an old miner, the father of Messrs. Josiah and John Hitchens, commenced sinking a pit in a game preserve of the Duke of Bedford. The pheasants, however, did not like the "pick and gad," they got disturbed on their roosts, and the Duke did not like that; and so the old miner was ordered to knock his incipient "bal," and for several years it was abandoned and neglected. It was not, however, forgotten, for his son Josiah always had a hankering after the set, and in 1844 obtained a grant from the late Duke. A company was formed in London, in 1024 shares, of 12. each, and the sum thus raised (1024l.) was all that the shareholders were ever called upon to pay. In August, 1844, operations were commenced under the present able manager, Captain Richards, in the old man's pit, which was then 14 fms. deep; and on Nov. 4, after sinking 3 fms. only, the lode was cut rich, and in the first year a profit of 73,704l. was made and divided, and the 12. shares rose to 800l. each; and, perhaps, it was scarcely to be wondered at that the large fortunes so quickly made in this mine excited a general spirit of enterprise in the neighbourhood; or that the premium hunters, as I have before described, got the best of it in the end. I remember at this time—for in 1845 I visited the Great Devon for the first time, and published its early history and progress—very few people believed in its long continuance; it was "too rich to last," and "would soon cut out," &c.—so the croakers said; but up to 1863 the following results are such as scarcely a mine in the world can show:—The returns have been 370,561 tons 15 cwt. of copper ores, realising 2,215,818l. 11s. 1d.; other credits, 42,947l. 4s. 5d. The working costs from 1845 to March last, 956,966l. 11s.; dues on royalty paid to the Duke of Bedford, 171,532l. 18s. 3d.; dividends paid to the shareholders, 856,044l., or upwards of 800l. on every 12. share; and at no period during this 18 years have the mines looked better, if so well, as they do at the present moment. The returns are over 2000 tons of ore per month, and the profits upwards of 50,000l. a year; 1200 persons are employed on the works; and the ores in reserve are estimated at 71,698 tons, worth about 356,000l. To give a full description of the mines, and of the admirable arrangements throughout for efficient and economical working, would require several days, and go far beyond the limits of my notes; and I can only take a general survey of the whole. When ore was first met with in the old man's pit the mine was called WHEAL MARIA, and the ore lasted extraordinarily rich 40 fms. deep, and for 100 fms. long. The shaft was then sunk from the 40 fm. level to the 100, but the lode poor all the way: 60 fms. east of Wheal Maria a cross-course was met with 18 ft. wide, and this heaved the lode 80 fms. south; from this point the lode continued rich for more than a mile; and as shafts were sunk along its course the first mine was called WHEAL FANNY—down 155 fms. deep, and with 3027 tons of ores in reserve. The next, ANNA MARIA, 137 fms. deep, and with 1776 tons in reserve; the next, WHEAL JOSIAH, now 212 fathoms deep, and 30,626 tons in reserve; and WHEAL EMMA, 172 fms. deep, and 19,919 tons in reserve. In some places the lodes are worth 10, 15, and 20 tons of ore per fm. Wheal Josiah at one time returned as much as 1000 tons of ore per month; but at 144 fms. deep the ore cut out; and, although the lode continued its size, it was poor for 70 fms. below the 144, and now, in the 212, is coming into ore again.

The mines altogether are two miles square; and about four years ago a new lease was obtained, for which, and an extension of ground east, a premium of 20,000l. was paid; and in going over the mines two things strike one very forcibly—first, the magnitude of the set; and secondly, the question, will the company, even under the new lease, be able to work it out? My idea is that the eastern ground from Wheal Emma should be separated and worked by itself; there are fine prospects in it, especially on a new lode lately cut; and if it were divided into 1024 shares, and offered, *pro rata*, to the holders of Devon Consols at 10l. per share, a capital of 10,000l. would be raised; the shares would go to an enormous premium at once, and valuable ground would be worked which must otherwise be undeveloped for a long time to come. I was shown over the mines, and received every attention from Capt. Richards, the manager, and he accompanied me also to the other mines in the neighbourhood.

To the south of Devon Consols is WHEAL CREBOR, which I notice next, as it has made some noise of late. Many years ago, in cutting the tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, the lode was discovered, and the Messrs. Taylor got 150,000l. worth of copper ore from it, but the ore dipped away fast between two cross-courses, and was not of a quality to be worked at a very low standard, and for many years the mine was idle. The present company commenced by sinking Cook's shaft, to get into the dip of the ore ground, and it first came into the shaft 3 fathoms below the 72, worth at first 1 ton per fathom, and gradually improved, till it produced 10 tons per fathom in the 84. In this level driving has been commenced east and west—the former level now worth 6 tons, the latter 3 tons per fathom, and not looking quite so well as they did. The 72 also has declined from 3 to 1 ton per fm., but these changes in the lode will frequently occur, and are not much regarded, except for market operations. In about six weeks' sinking the shaft below the 84 will be commenced, and in two months about 100 tons of ore sampled. The ore is of poor quality generally, and it will be some time before the mine can be expected to pay its costs, but it is a good speculation, and bids fair to do justice to all connected with it. Of late it has been much subject to market influences and to great fluctuations; and to show how reports are sometimes got up, I may mention that, being 1 fathoms deep from surface, and the 72 end a long way from the shaft,

it is calculated that an hour and a half at least is required to go underground, inspect, and return to surface; yet, on a late inspecting-day, some of the agents were at surface again in 20 minutes from the time they started to go down, and then rushed off to Tavistock to telegraph the result of their inspection (!) to their employers in London.

Between a part of the new eastern ground of Devon Great Consols and a part of Crebor, a small freehold estate, called Colcharton, has been purchased by a new mining company; and near the boundary of Great Devon a pit has been opened in the back of as fine a lode as can be seen in the district; it is supposed to be the Tavistock lode of Bedford United, and a shaft has just been commenced 20 fathoms south of the lode, to take it 60 fathoms deep. A 30-inch engine is to be erected, and to do this, sink the shaft 20 fathoms, and drive a cross-cut another 20 fathoms to the lode, will take about 12 months, and the mine will then be worth looking after.

To the west of Devon Consols, on the first discovery of Wheal Maria, and immediately adjoining it, a narrow slip of ground, called Wheal Fortescue, was formerly worked by Messrs. Taylor, and shares went to a very high premium; but the Maria lode was never found beyond a cross-course and a hard channel of ground west of the shaft. Adjoining Fortescue was a larger set, called West Maria, and a considerable sum of money was spent upon it, also unsuccessfully; and the two, about six years ago, became consolidated under the name of WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE, and I understand a fine promising lode has been cut, about 14 fms. deep, and an engine will be erected upon it. The rain came down so fast that I did not go to see it. Beyond these mines west we have the old sets of Wheal Williams, now worked under the name of West Devon; still further west is the Old Lamheroe, Wheal Martha, &c.

EAST RUSSELL—I spent some time here. The mine is not in the flourishing condition that it was when the celebrated "Tom's pitch" was discovered, and sent shares up to 30l., but there are several good points to come off, especially in the eastern part of the set. The total returns have been 5213 tons of copper ore, for 34,584l. 19s. 11d. The present returns are about 90 tons per month, at a cost of 650l. In the western part of the mine there is a cross-cut in the 80 north, to intersect the north lode. In the eastern part, where the principal operations are now being carried on, Homersham's shaft is sinking below the 120 (now down 8 fms.), and in the 130 a cross-cut will be driven to cut the lodes. In the 120 there is a cross-cut north to intersect a part of the lode supposed to be still standing to the north. The 120 fm. level is driving east and west of cross-cut, on the main part of the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, with occasional good stones of ore. There is some very fine ore coming up from the back of the 110, reminding one of the stuff found in Tom's pitch. Still further east a very fine gossan lode, 15 feet wide, has been cut, about 10 feet deep; and the 66 and the 45 fm. levels from Homersham's shaft are up under it, with fine stones of ore. A rise has been commenced from the 66 to the 45, and will be continued up from the 45, and in these points Capt. Richards expects to find good ore. The mine has, therefore, fair prospects in depth, and also in these other points.

Immediately adjoining the eastern ground of East Russell, and to the south of Crebor, is NEW EAST RUSSELL, where an adit has been driven into the hill on the course of a very promising lode for 90 fathoms; the lode varies in size from 1 to 2 feet, occasionally yielding good ore, and there are about 15 tons at surface. About 60 fms. in the adit a cross-course was met with, and driven on 7 fathoms, when a large lode, 15 feet wide, supposed to be East Russell lode, was intersected. At the surface this lode was 16 fms. from the lode in adit; in the cross-course only 8 fms., and fast inclining towards it; so that the adit lode is expected to intersect it in about three months' time; and this point is of great interest, for if the lode is met with as good as expected, there will be at least 80 fathoms of backs, and the mine can be worked at very little cost.

JUNE 9.—NORTH WHEAL ROBERT: I have sent you off two packets, and after closing the second, this morning, Capt. Richards, of Devon Consols, drove me here. The mine has returned, altogether, 9682 tons of copper ores for 69,727l. 19s. 10d., and is at present producing about 50 tons per month. The costs are heavy just now, as, in addition to the erection of stamps and dressing-floors for the tin, several cross-cuts are being driven, and any one of them may, ere long, result in a discovery. I believe the agents have been blamed in some quarters for driving so many cross-cuts, as, of course, by stopping them the expenses could be so reduced that the mine might almost make profits, and would stand better, perhaps, in the market. I think, however, the agents are doing the best for the permanent benefit of the mine, and for the interests of the shareholders generally, and I shall be disappointed if the mine does not make a little noise before long. In the eastern part the No. 1 south lode, in the 42 east of Heard's rise, is very promising, and a fine large lode. In the 52, west of engine-shaft, there is a cross-cut driving south to cut several lodes, and the first expected to be met with soon. In the 30, on No. 1 south lode, driving east of Edwards's cross-cut, the end is poor, but a rise commenced in back of the level worth 2 tons per fm. Edwards's cross-cut, driving south to get under a lode, is showing very fine gossan at surface. Further north, in the 30, there is another cross-cut to intersect the north lode, and in driving this cross-cut, some months ago, No. 1 TIN LODGE was intersected; it is 5 ft. wide, and yields good stones of tin and copper in this level. This tin lode has also been cut in the 42, in the western part of the mine, and driven upon for 60 fms., worth at times from 10l. to 20l. per fathom, and altogether considerably improved in value and appearance from what it was in the 30. In the 62 the cross-cut is close upon the same lode; and if cut rich, and there seems a fair probability of it, it will open out a large run of available tin ground at once, and entirely change the character of the mine. The costs of late have been, as I said before, heavy, owing to the erection of 12 heads of steam-stamps, floors, &c. These, however, are now actively employed, and in two months the agent calculates upon selling 10 tons of tin, and keep up regular sales afterwards. There is ample power for more than double the number of stamps, and they will soon be erected. I went to the mine under the impression that it was very poor, and came away very agreeably surprised at its prospects. There is a very attentive and intelligent resident agent, and Capt. Richards superintends.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS adjoins North Robert, and a few years ago made a great noise, and paid dividends. The lode was discovered 3 ft. from the surface, and a shaft sunk on its course to the 50, and so far it was very rich; but although the shaft was continued to the 100, and the lode maintained its size, it was poor for ore, and stopped. Should it ever be resumed it would intersect another lode in the 130. The principal workings are now on No. 2 south lode, and the 50 west has been driven nearly 200 fms. upon it, in easy ground; lode 9 feet wide, and very promising, and if a course of ore is met with, and it is not improbable, a new shaft could be sunk upon it quickly. North of shaft the tin lode, referred to in North Robert, has been discovered in the 30 and the 40, and a cross-cut driving towards it in the 50. In the 30, driving upon it east. In the 40, driving east and west, worth 15l. per fm. west. This is a new and good feature in the mine, and stamps are to be erected to return the tin. Things here will improve.

CAMBORNE, JUNE 10.—On my way from Tavistock into Cornwall, yesterday, I saw by the papers that East Grenville had improved in value nearly 6000l.; and anxious to learn the cause of the rise, I went to the mine early this morning, and found there had been an improvement in the shaft, and also in the canter lode. I must, however, leave full particulars of this mine, as well as of Grenville, for next week; merely premising now, that the progress of both since my last visit has been great and satisfactory; and the latter especially bids fair very shortly to be a permanently profitable mine; the reserves are already of some value, and the ends altogether worth nearly 100l. per fm., so that considerably more ore is being discovered than taken away. East Grenville, also, has fine prospects, but there must be a new engine erected, and I should advise its being done at once. Notwithstanding a heavy rain all day, I have been over Dolcoath, Stray Park, Carn Camborne, Cook's Kitchen, and have seen Wheal Harriett, though I have not yet been over the latter; I heard enough in the neighbourhood, however, and from those who have lately inspected it, to convince me of the great falling off in its prospects, and that by the present mode of working, without a good discovery, which many think very remote, the tin will be exhausted in a few months. There can be no doubt that, six months ago, when the end was worth 100l. per fm., this mine held out good prospects of becoming a dividend mine, as Capt. Charles Thomas's report of February last (which induced me and others to purchase) confirmed; but those prospects suddenly changed, and were taken advantage of by parties in the secret to sell out their shares. It is worse than folly, however, to attempt to disguise the truth now; though it doubtless served the purposes of certain people at the meeting to force a good sale of tin, and get shares up in the market. In reference to that sale of tin, also, and the way it was got up, I have been told circumstances that I wish to enquire more into before making them public.

I did not get Saturday's Mining Journal, but saw it to-day on my

round, when my attention was called to an anonymous letter upon East Caradon; and I see the mine has been depreciated some 20,000l. upon it. I have my own opinion upon that letter, and its object, now that the ends are poor; but, as I hope to be on the mine in a few days, I will send you the truth, so far as it is possible to get at it. I shall say no more than this at present—that poor as some people wish to make it out, it would be well for the county if there were a few more mines in it one-half as rich.

CAMBORNE, JUNE 11.—I have just heard—and write in time to save the post, and before starting (again in a heavy rain) for Gwincar—that the lode was cut yesterday (if not before) in the 115, at Harriett, and poor. This was the redeeming point of the mine, according to some in London; but, from what I was told yesterday, and which made me write that "the chances of discovery are remote," the result has not surprised me. You will doubtless, however, have heard more of it in London than I have here.

I have "Notes" of several mines in the Tavistock district yet to send you, as soon as I can get time.

[You must excuse errors and omissions in these Notes. I have to write them hastily, when and where I can; sometimes in engine-houses, in count-houses, on dressing-floors; standing in the rain at times, and at others writing in fly and railway carriages, and, I may add also, sometimes in bed.]

* Any communications having reference to these Notes, or to mines in Cornwall or Devon, may be addressed to Messrs. Watson and Cull, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; and, if necessary, they will be forwarded to Mr. Watson.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Copper seems to have been well supported of late upon the continental markets. Thus, at Havre and Marseilles some small transactions have been concluded at slightly advancing prices. At Paris, the article has been better sustained, and has been quoted—English, at 90l.; Lake Superior, 103l.; and Chilean, 87l. per ton. At Cologne, there has been more activity; and, although there has been no great demand at Berlin, the article has, nevertheless, been very well sustained at that point. At Hamburg copper has also gained firmness, and it has been found impossible to execute some orders which were limited to preceding rates, holders demanding higher terms. Tin has for some time past excited the attention of speculators in the Dutch markets. During the first part of May the markets of Holland were very quiet, but a very animated period has since supervened, during which the rise has taken a fresh start; this result is due to the certainty, now clearly established, that, in consequence of the small arrivals and the diminished production of the mines, the total quantity which will be offered at the public sale on June 24 at Rotterdam will fall considerably below the point which had been calculated on in drawing the supply amounts this year to 108,500 ingots of Banca, to which 20,000 ingots will be added if they arrive in time. The conditions of the approaching sale are of the same character, and, with the exception of 10,000 piculs, to be forwarded to China, there will be no sales of tin either in Holland or the Indies before June, 1864. The Government, however, reserving power to allow the concessionaires of the Billiton Mines to sell 8000 piculs in the Low Countries, besides 6000 piculs to be sold in Java. It may not be without interest to note the quantities sold by the Society of Commerce during the last 11 years, as well as the average prices paid:—

Year.	Quantity, blocks.	Price.	Year.	Quantity, blocks.	Price.
1852	156,762	50 7/8	1858	150,542	68 3/4
1853	122,312	50 7/8	1859	139,126	72 1/2
1854	132,564	50 7/8	1860	151,513	69 1/2
1855	134,630	50 7/8	1861	149,135	69 1/2
1856	167,382	50 7/8	1862	155,193	67 3/4
1857	190,559	50 7/8			

The monthly deliveries and stock during the last five years have been as follows:—

Month.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
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January.....Blocks 11,184.....6,693.....4,123.....5,105.....9,335

February.....5,945.....6,728.....10,187.....8,465.....8,665

March.....5,598.....4,958.....9,500.....4,835.....7,650

April.....8,350.....6,580.....9,580.....4,786.....4,638

May.....6,571.....6,615.....4,550.....9,400.....4,760

Total.....39,940.....31,421.....37,498.....34,971.....35,048

Stock, May 30, 1859.....26,649.....27,716.....19,900.....34,692

The stock held by the Society of Commerce was 181,195 blocks, May 30, 1859; 146,335 blocks, May 30, 1860; 147,335 blocks, May 30, 1861; 152,219 blocks, May 30, 1862; and 108,174 blocks, May 30, 1863. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Banca tin has been dealt in during the last few days at 79 1/2 to 79 3/4, and it is believed that it will not be possible to effect purchases below these rates at the approaching sales. At Paris quotations have been advancing in consequence of important transactions; Banca was last quoted 136l. to 140l.; brilliant Detroit, 131l. to 132l.; and English, 123l. to 124l. Berlin and Cologne have been calm, with firm prices. The Hamburg market only slowly follows the upward movement which has appeared in England and Holland; nevertheless, prices, with a reduced stock, have shown a decided tendency to rise. Stettin has also been very firm, and prices have risen from 4 to 4 1/4 per cent. As regards lead, favourable intelligence received from England has slightly influenced the Hamburg market; the article remains quiet, but is very well sustained, in consequence of moderate stocks. At Berlin and Cologne lead has been less sought after, but prices have remained without variation. At Paris the article has been held with less firmness; rough French has made 21l. 16s., and rough Spanish 22l. 4s. per ton. Stollberg has been quiet, at 12 1/2 l. at Rotterdam. Zinc is very much neglected, and notwithstanding reduced prices, presents very few purchasers. The Paris market has been feeble, and rough Silesian is obtainable at 18l. 16s. to 19l. per ton. At Hamburg the article has been neglected, and prices have displayed a downward tendency. At Breslau little animation has prevailed, and the other secondary markets have also offered few points of interest; to meet the ordinary requirements of consumption, previously quoted rates have been paid.

There has been no important change in the metallurgical markets of Belgium. At Charleroi affairs have presented little activity, but the price of pig has not varied materially; refining being quoted at 34l. 2s. to 34l. 4s. per ton, and casting 34l. 16s. to 44l. 4s. per ton, according to numbers; some makers, however, allow a reduction of 2s. per ton in certain sales. At Liege the market is represented to be in a languishing state; there is some demand for merchants' iron and plates, but transactions are concluded on terms which leave little profit. The Minister of Public Works has published a decree, dated May 28, 1863, rendering general the reduced rates conceded by way of trial in special contracts for the carriage of coal, rough pig, scoria, and minerals, between the stations of the line from Mons to Manège and that of the Charleroi basin. Accessory expenses will be levied according to general tariffs. Deliveries will be made without guarantee against delay, and at the convenience of the administration, which cannot be held bound to satisfy requirements in respect to rolling stock only within the limits of its available means of transport, and without injury to ordinary transports. The administration will not be responsible either for waste or loss by the way. The special contracts concluded between the Administration of Belgian State lines and the industrial establishments of the basin of the Centre and Charleroi, will cease to have effect after July 1, 1863. The tariff, which forms the object and subject of the new decree, will be carried into full effect on the day of the opening for traffic of the line conceded from Baume to Marchienne. The great variety of materials now available for the fabrication of pig, and the facility of procuring them by means of railways, has rendered the price of hydrated and oiligite mineral stationary. Some transactions have been concluded on terms which leave little profit; ordinary and poor descriptions have also been in pretty good demand, but the sorts have been to some extent neglected. At St. Dizier, a transactions of some importance has taken place in refining pig at 6l. per ton. Reference was recently made to the offers addressed to the Haute-Marne by the producers of the Franche-Comté, and it may now be added that a small lot has been accepted by way of experiment; on the other hand, a forge of the Franche-Comté has purchased in the neighbourhood of St. Dizier several tons of pig. In consequence of the fall in the locally produced pig of the Haute-Marne, there is no chance of English competition. Rolled iron derived from wood-produced pig are generally held at 9l. 4s. per ton, but transactions are noted at 9l. The quotation for mixed iron remains at 8l. 12s. per ton, but for lots of 10 tons a bonification may be reckoned on. The margin between the classes is 4s. to 8s. per ton for wood-produced iron, and 8s. for mixed iron. About three years since the administration of the Epinal Collieries commenced the sinking of a pit at the Dre, near the imperial road from Beaune to Autun. This pit, which has now reached a depth of 1080 feet, has been stopped for the present, in order to provide for the installation of a powerful engine. Without waiting for the time when the pit strikes beds of coal, which it will not reach except at a depth of 1670 ft., and wishing to neglect nothing in order to assure the development of its workings, and to profit from the advantages the railways which in a few years will accommodate the Epinal coal basin must afford, the administration has just decided on sinking two new pits, one near the town itself of Epinal, at a distance of about 3000 feet from the pit in working at the Garene, and the other at the foot of the chateau, at a distance of 4830 feet from the first. The *Salut Public* of Lyons states that the metallurgical industry of Givors is reviving from the depression in which it has long languished, and that hopes are entertained that henceforth it will display a progressive activity. New and important works have been established on the banks of the Gironde, and those formerly in existence are resuming all their old activity. The armour-plated frigate *Invincible*, now lying in the Castillon basin, is stated to be receiving an electro-metallic covering on her plates. Great hopes are founded on this process in respect to the preservation of the plating of the ship.

We return to a consideration of the mineral treasures of the French department of the Ardèche, noticed in part last week. The little hills between Vans, Chambonas, and Paysac, comprise numerous indications of lead minerals; near the bridge of Chaneas extremities of veins are even met with. Lead veins have been noticed at various periods in the mountain situated to the north of Jaulac, and it would be interesting to examine their existence more minutely. Recently a discovery has been made at Mondone, near Jaulac, of a vein which traverses the River Allignon 660 ft. below the village, and extends as far as the neighbourhood of Montell, running from east to west. The gangue is composed of quartz and sulphated barites, and the galena is disseminated in veins, the thickness of which sometimes exceeds 1 inch. The Mayris Mine was worked at a very remote period, but the last operations, in 1768, did not produce sufficient minerals to pay expenses. The bearing of the *Désert*, near Mayris, is composed of two parallel veins, enclosed in the granitic earth of the high plateau of Tanargue, near Signal-de-Poigne. One of the threads has for a gangue a very friable thin layer of sulphated barites, and the galena is disseminated in veins, the thickness of which is sometimes as much as 4 in.; the extremity has been followed for a distance of about 140 feet. The second thread, which is enclosed in a quartz gangue, has not been the object of any explorations. Indications of lead minerals were discovered in 1769 in the neighbourhood of Viviers and Monant. The existence of a supposed bearing at Anthenas has only been indicated by an application for a concession, made in 1783, by the landlord of the soil, and by an official report of 1794; it does not appear to have been the object of sustained exploration. The locality of Royas, in the canton of the Voulte, presents many indications of lead minerals, but the only works of exploration, the recollection of which has been preserved, were made by means of a gallery, 300 ft. to 400 ft. in length, and which produced, besides galena, a considerable quantity of oxidised lead. A bearing at Vernoux, the existence of which has not been officially indicated, was in 1775 the object of an application for a concession. In respect to copper, &c., the Rouvres Mine, situated in the commune of St. Marguerite-de-Figères, comprises several powerful and extended veins, the extremities of which run into a schistose earth on the southern flank of the Rouvres Mountain, and which extend even on the opposite slope of the valley; the thickness of the veins sometimes exceeds 80 in. The minerals are

This is not only true of Ludoct, but of any other lead mine in Cornwall. The difference seems to be this: in the other mines the silver is associated by amalgamation with the lead; whilst in regard to Ludoct it is principally separately deposited, and hence much more irregular in its produce. That silver will be found again at deeper levels there is a strong probability; if not in separate deposits it has been, it may still be found in the same way, associated with the lead, in the other mines, which might be tantamount in value. I have only to remark further, that if silver be not found under one or other of these conditions, then the working costs of the mines will be reduced by 300l. to 400l. per month.

R. H. KNAPP.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been heavy throughout the week, and the fluctuations which have followed transactions have been numerous and weighty, and is far from being in that healthy position so desirable. The operations in WHEAL SETON, EAST BARNET, and EAST CARADON have been remarkably varied, the two former having changed according to market movements, whilst the latter has receded regularly without any check worthy of notice. Very few shares appear to have maintained their recent advance; but a more settled state of things is anticipated, especially with the improved market for the raw material. WHEAL SETON and COFFER HILL have been quiet, little enquiry being made. SOUTH BARNET is in request at minimum quotations. COOK'S KITCHEN and TINCROFT are in better demand, at slightly improved rates. SOUTH FRANCES have receded, and are offered at lower prices. WEST FRANCES are much in request at improved rates. STRAT PARK and EAST CARN BREA have been dealt at market prices, but have since been firm. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have declined, whilst WEST TOLGUS have been in better request. Improved rates. CRIPFORD have been freely dealt in at present prices. WHEAL GRYLLS and EAST GRENVILLE have been largely dealt in at improved rates, but a reaction subsequently took place. ILLGONAN are sought for at buyers' prices. UNITS are in active demand, and prices advanced. NORTH ROSEAR and ROSEKARNOWTH have declined, buyers scarce at minimum figures. NORTH CROFT, NORTH DOLCOATH, and NORTH FRANCES have fluctuated, and prices have since receded. NORTH DOWNS are very quiet. NORTH TREKERNY have been done at slightly advanced rates. WEST CHIVERTON have been freely dealt in, and prices appear firm. WHEAL HARRIETT and EAST ROSEWANE have fluctuated; the former, after a fair rise, has been done at much lower rates. GREAT WHEAL BURY and BOSWAS continue inactive. WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) have been done at higher prices, and a fair enquiry exists. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, after a fair rise, have again receded. WHEAL GYLLS, WENDRON CONSOLA, and BARNET and GYLLS are more in request, and quotations slightly improved. SITHNEY CARNMEAL, MARGARET, and PROVIDENCE have been firm, but have since been done at lower rates. There has been a good enquiry for several tin mines in the West of Cornwall, but no important transactions appear to have taken place. SOUTH CARADON have been enquired for. EAST CARADON have been gradually receding day after day, and several large time bargains have been effected. The falling off of the market has very considerably lessened the price. MARKS VALLEY and LUDOCOT, which were firm last week at improved rates, have since been done much lower. WEST CARADON and HERODS POINT have advanced on previous rates. GLASGOW CARADON, MARY ANN, and TRELAUGH have changed hands at lower prices. EAST MARTHAS have been in good demand at improved figures. NEW WHEAL MARTHAS continue in good demand, and demand higher rates, with every prospect of greater advance. DRAKE WALLS and EAST WHEAL ROSSALL have declined. EDWARDS are enquired for. CREBORS have fluctuated, but there is every prospect of a firmer market.

CREBORS continues to look remarkably well in the bottom level, and should the lode hold a few fathoms in length there is little doubt but a great run of ore ground will be laid open on the resumption of the shaft. The lode in the 84 has been taken down this week, and maintains its size, value, and character, the eastern end being from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and yielding full 6 tons of copper per fathom. The western end is valued at 3 tons per fathom; the 72 has not been taken down. The lode in the shaft remains worth 9 tons per fathom. Nothing can be done there until the arrangements are completed preparatory to sinking. DRAKE WALLS: The mine continues to look well, and the several improved points referred to in my last notice are without alteration. April tin ore has weighed off 26 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., and realised 1779l. 7s. 2d., which will leave a profit of 450l. for the month. FURZE HILL WHEAL is progressing satisfactorily, the lode, and like other mines, require time to ground and make discoveries. They sold on the 9th inst. 2 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs., which realised 1711l. 5s. 2d. WHEAL ARTHUR is reported to have improved, having cut the WHEAL EDWARD lode at the 50, and found to be worth 20l. per fathom.

WHEAL EDWARD continues to hold out much promise; the lode in the shaft is improving, and also the ground in the 92 west; the 81 west is worth 2 tons per fm., and the 71 is valued at 3 tons per fm.; the 61 is looking very promising for improvement—the slope is worth 20l. per fm. The new lode in the 50 east is valued at 20l. per fm., and the slopes from 20l. to 25l. per fm.

EAST TREKERNY: The 55 west continues in a very promising lode, producing good stones of ore. The water is very free, and the lode sinking under the 40, which is in advance many fathoms beyond the 45 end, is now drained, proving that they are approaching the ore ground gone down from the level above. Other places are looking very encouraging as the ground is being developed.

WHEAL HARRIETT: No change is reported to have taken place in the different points of operation since last noticed. But they have intersected a branch in the 111 cross-cut north, which is reported to be the lode sought for, hence the decline in the price of the shares. As it will require further time to see the result, patience is necessary; however, it appears that the lode in the 100 has been defined by the intersection of the TREKERNY cross-cut to look well, and likely to become a permanent and profitable mine. The eastern ground is opening up very encouragingly, and the new shaft is cutting down below the 133 greatly facilitates the operations there. In the 133 they are cross-cutting north and south for discoveries in lodes in that direction. The south cross-cut has intersected the engine lode, but has not gone through it to ascertain the value. In the 123 east, Allen's lode is worth 30l. per fm.; the slopes are valued at 20l. per fm.; the 114 east, on the same lode, is worth 14l. per fm.; the slopes will average 15l. per fathom; other points are looking very promising. They made a profit on the three months' working of 338l. 12s. 6d., and sold 100l. worth of arsenic, and are likely to make the same return for the next quarter. The dispute with West Wheal Providence adventurers has been settled by arbitration, and 165l. awarded WHEAL TREMAYNE.

NANTWON: Referring last week to the important discovery made in the adit level, it is gratifying to learn that the lode has and is opening out more valuable than anticipated. They have gone through the lode, which is found full 10 feet wide, carrying leaders or branches throughout; and on the south part, for 4 feet, the lead is more concentrated, being rich for silver, and worth at least full 30l. per fm. for that portion. It is not sufficiently opened to give a fair estimate of the discovery; the lode being hard and close will take a few days to open sufficiently to ascertain its full value. The shaft is down 14 fms. on the lode, and will take the adit in 25 fms. The lode, sinking by which time a vast run of rich ore ground will be laid open. Greater facilities for working the ground on an inexpensive scale cannot be met with; the abundant supply of water for all power necessary is of more than ordinary character, whilst the situation of the sett will enable them to open the mine at a very small cost. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—A considerable amount of business has been done during the week; in fact, a reaction appears to have set in, and an advance has taken place, with an active demand for shares in several of the best dividend and progressive mines. DEVON GREAT CONSOLA, TINCROFT, SOUTH CARADON, WHEAL GYLLS, WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes), NEW SOUTH CARADON, LUDOCOT, WHEAL GRENVILLE, &c., have all been in good request. EAST CARADON shares, as usual, have been largely dealt in, but the operations have generally been of a speculative, or, more properly speaking, of a gambling character. Bona fide investments in this mine appear now to be of a very limited kind. As the present rate of interest, the shares per 20l. to 25l. would seem to be quite enough for them; and until they come down to a price approximating to a fair interest for mining property there is no inducement to purchase. WEST CARADON is now selling at a lower price than it has done for many years. There are yet large reserves of ore in this mine, and very great chances of further discoveries being made. The balance in hand amounts to between 3000l. and 4000l. The mine is only in 1024 shares, and the price 26 to 28; a very slight improvement would cause a good rise in the price of these shares. As I participated in last week's article, TINCROFT shares have responded to the advance that took place in the price of tin; a very large amount of business has been done in these shares. There is a mine that no one need be at all afraid to invest in, for the prospects are of that lasting character that, if tin is to continue to be an article of such commercial value as it has hitherto proved to be, TINCROFT will not fail to be a good investment for capital at anything between 20l. and 25l. per share. ILLGONAN Mine is still being developed with all dispatch, and offers great chances of success. If the same good fortune attends the efforts of this company as that of the whole of the mines immediately adjoining it—viz., CARN BREA, COOK'S KITCHEN, and TINCROFT, and having Dolcoath lode traversing the sett—the shareholders will some day be enabled to congratulate themselves on having a good dividend property. FREDEN is a mine that has not yet been sufficiently noticed, and has no doubt of its soon becoming a dividend property; and, according to its prospects, there is not a much cheaper mine. For some time past the reports of WHEAL GYLLS may appear to have been less encouraging than they used to be: this is owing to circumstances quite understood and expected by those acquainted with the working of the mine. The bottom level, the 30, is now under the ground that was unproductive in the level above, but is now approaching a rich run of tin ground. Annie's engine-shaft is nearly down to the 40; at this point, both east and west, valuable tin ground will also be laid open. In a short time the 20 north will be commenced on Georgia lode, when, to use the agent's words, no doubt an extraordinary rich bunch of tin will be met with. As soon as the tin ground in the tin ground level above the mine will be very largely enhanced in value; and while this is being accomplished the great reserves of tin ground already laid open will continue to yield the usual monthly returns of from 21 to 22 tons of tin, at a profit of about 400l. per month, and the mine only selling at the rate of 30,000l. If it were in 6140 shares, as in the case of East Caradon, instead of its present number, 1024, no doubt the mine would stand at a much higher price. EAST BARNET continue to fluctuate considerably, but the shares at about 100 to 105 appear to me to be not at all dear. There is scarcely a mine in Cornwall that is worked at such a small cost, when compared with its returns of tin and copper. Having spoken principally of dividend mines, I would say a few words about those progressing towards a dividend state, and foremost among them must be ranked EAST CARN BREA. When the shares in this mine were selling at 18l. to 20l. I did not hesitate to state in the columns of the Journal that they were selling much too high. The mine at that time was not sufficiently developed to warrant such an extravagant price. Since that there has been a splendid new engine erected, a new shaft sunk, and other necessary work done. Within three months from this time there will be several very important points developed, which will in all probability greatly add to the value of the mine. The shares now selling at 7l. 10s. to 8l., or (say) 10l. to 12l., per share below the highest price they attained, consider that there is every probability of a rise of several pounds per share during the coming three months. I would here say of FREDEN that it has for some time past been making a small profit on its workings, and but for the inadequacy of its stamping power would, no doubt, have paid dividends ere now. Additional stamping power is now being erected for the purpose of increasing the returns from the tin ground already laid open. Why this was not done long ago I am at a loss to conceive. WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) is daily improving, and will certainly become a good dividend property without any further calls from the shareholders. The monthly profits are already very considerable, and the reserves of tin ground are being rapidly augmented. There is a certain rise in these shares from their present price. The three latter mines I have named are all approaching a dividend state. With regard to those of a progressive class that I consider well worth attention, I would mention a few mines, and their chances of becoming at some future time good dividend properties. I commence with EAST WHEAL GYLLS. The sales of tinstone already made from this mine in the adit level only is sufficient to satisfy anyone who watched the progress of WHEAL GYLLS, the adjoining mine, that East Wheal GYLLS is similar in character to that mine, and it is my opinion that it will some day become of equal importance. I would remind my readers that when I first advised WHEAL GYLLS in the columns of the Journal the shares were only about 5l., and I may say that it was not in a depressed state of development, nor contained much better prospects, than East Wheal GYLLS does at this moment. I made a few remarks about New South CARADON in last week's Journal, and, referring to it again, I would now state that the situation of this mine, being in the junction of granite and killas, renders it highly probable that good discoveries of copper ore will be made at a very moderate depth in one or other of the nume-

rous lodes already discovered in this sett; and seeing also that no steam-engine is required, thereby saving not only the first cost of that expensive piece of machinery, but all the expenses attending it after erection, which cannot be calculated at much less than 500l. to 1000l. per month. This arises from there being water-power for all purposes. A least for the purpose of bringing the water home, it has been cut for 1 1/2 mile in length. There are really many reasons for considering anything approaching the prospects of New South CARADON selling at 27l. or 31l. per share. NEW FRODOCKING is making fair returns of tin, with ample machinery all paid for, and selling at a much less price than the prospects of the mine seem to warrant.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE, with ample funds in hand for developing its resources for several months to come, is also worth attention. At CARADON UNITED the prospects are still very cheering. It is intended to attach 12 heads of stamps to the engine that is being erected, so that on its completion returns will be immediately made. This is one of the most promising of all the progressive mines in the list. EAST CARN BREA, as a young lead mine, stands in a position with regard to other lead mines in the district that would seem to indicate its becoming a perfect success when moderate depth is attained. The channel of ground in which the lode has been seen is of the most promising character. A letter from Captain Teague, the manager of ILLGONAN MINE, states that the water has been forked down to the 24, and in about a month he hopes the mine will be dry to the bottom. The lode at the 12, he states, is quite equal to his expectations. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that while I have mentioned the names of a few mines that I consider worth attention from personal knowledge, together with the best practical advice I have obtained of their respective merits, I would not pretend to say that there are not other mines in the list (which I am not so well acquainted) that are equally deserving of attention.

The remarks in last week's Journal relative to WHEAL LUDOCOT would lead the shareholders in this mine to infer that the financial position of the company is in a very bad state, and that they are rendered liable to the Bank for a large amount. Now, I believe this is quite contrary to the real state of things, although it has had the desired effect (to a certain extent) of the author of the remarks alluded to; but probably the manager will offer an explanation on the matter.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS:—The market for mining shares has, during the week, been very unsettled. The daily fall in the price of East Caradon has had much to do with the present state of things; these shares, in little more than a month, have fallen from 40l. to 25l., or in the entirety of the mine 90,000l. The ends were then to value about 170l. in the aggregate, now 82l.; but the temporary fluctuations in the value of the ends are not sufficient to account for so great a fall, especially when it is remembered that a previous and similar fall took place, of from 55 to 40, extending over a few months. Statements have been widely circulated by those dealers inimical to the mine of a very damaging character—1, that the dividend at the next three-monthly meeting will not exceed 10s. per share; 2, that the reserves are under 50,000l., and cannot be taken away to leave more than 20,000l. profit; 3, that the mine is being worked unfairly and returns forced; and in proof of it that there are 14 men stopping in the back of the 70 or bottom level. If there is any truth in these statements, doubtless they are capable of explanation; and, if untrue, it is manifestly unjust to the large and respectable body of shareholders, whose property is thus attacked, to allow such statements to remain unrefuted. On a former occasion when shares fell heavily a circular was sent round to all interested parties, in which it was stated that the committee would endeavour to explain on those points which have led so many to sacrifice their shares, or at all events to put them in possession of facts which, if even gloomy, are less damaging than floating rumours and uncertainties. WEST CHIVERTON are firmly held at 20 1/2. A great advance may be looked for on the cutting of the lodes at the 80 fm. level. On Saturday last 80 tons of best quality lead was sampled. The 70 fm. level ends on all three lodes, in driving west, are looking well. CHIVERTON, 7 to 7 1/2. The draining of the old mine is being rapidly effected. TINCROFT are in good demand at 20 to 24. The strong position of the tin market is highly favourable to this mine; a further advance may be looked for. NORTH CARADON: The lode in the 120 east has improved, and the 170 west is now 10 feet wide, producing good tinstuff. NORTH ROSEAR: A contract highly favourable to the mine has been made for the erection of steam-stamps; in a few months' time the whole will be in full work, when good results may be looked for. At present low price shares are worth attention. EAST BARNET have fluctuated greatly; a fall of 15l. per share has taken place in the week, consequent on the falling off in the lode in the mine. WHEAL SETON have been as low as 22 1/2, but immediately rallied. At the meeting, held in Cornwall, a dividend of 3l. per share was declared and a favourable report submitted. EAST CARN BREA are enquired for. Lode in western shaft is producing 1 1/2 tons; since below 50, 3 tons; slopes in back of 50, 4 tons; rise in back of 25, 1 1/2 tons per fm. USTONA have risen to 4l. In the course of a few weeks the workings at Moyle's will be resumed, when good results are anticipated. The lode in the flat-shaft, sinking below the 76, is 5 feet wide, worth 12l. per fm. CREBORS have been comparatively steady all the week. HARRIETT are again lower. EAST GRENVILLE have been in good demand at about 3l. The lode in the shaft is valued at 4 tons per fathom.

From Mr. W. LELAND:—The market throughout the week has been very active for WHEAL GRENVILLE, EAST GRENVILLE, WHEAL CREBOR, DEVON GREAT CONSOLA, and WHEAL UNIT, all of which have advanced very considerably. EAST BARNET, EAST CARADON, WHEAL LUDOCOT, and WHEAL HARRIETT have, on the contrary, receded, but as the standard for copper and tin is likely to advance better prices may be anticipated. I have on several occasions drawn the attention of the public to the following mines:—WHEAL CREBOR, EAST TREKERNY, EAST PROVIDENCE, EAST ROSEWANE, ROSEWANE CONSOLA, ROSEWANE UNITED, TOLVADEN, WEST CRODROW, and I now particularly point out these mines as eligible for investment at present low prices. EAST TREKERNY continues to open well, and bearing out the former reports of its manager. I may add that the district is all that can be desired, and the lodes embedded in a beautiful killas. TOLVADEN is reported to have cut rich in the 93 fm. level; should this continue, shares will have a great rise, as it will open an immense amount of ore ground. WHEAL UNIT have advanced to 17s., and from the reports likely to go higher. PENDEN, EAST RUSSELL, PROVIDENCE, TINCROFT, GREAT FORTUNE, DRAKE WALLS, NORTH DOLCOATH, WEST CARADON, WHEAL MARGARET, and WHEAL SETON have also been in demand at previous rates.

P.S.—WHEAL CREBOR very rich; shaft 10 tons; 84 east 8 tons; 84 west 6 tons; 72 east 4 tons. Shaft sample 100 tons of good ore, say 500l.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL GYLLS will sell another parcel of tin to-morrow (Saturday), and will leave a profit for the month of 4500l. to 5000l. The usual quarterly dividend of 1l. per share will be paid in about 10 days, and an increased balance carried forward to the credit of next account.

CEFN CILCEN LEAD MINE (Wales) is much improved; the shaft sinking in a good course of ore, worth 3 tons per fm.; the 96 yard level, 1 ton per fm.; the 82 yard level, a good lode. The mine has improved at several points. They have 10 tons for sale on Thursday next. There was a meeting of directors, but no call, and on this improvement the directors believe the mine will be self-supporting. The mine paid in a former working, from shallow levels, 25,000l. profit, and it appears they are getting into a fresh run, or deposit, of ore also shallow, the mine being only 100 yards deep in the present workings.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—This mining property is opening out far beyond the most sanguine expectations. I am glad to hear that Capt. Paul, formerly of Tincroft and other mines, has recently inspected these mines, and he, being a practical tin miner, speaks in a very particular point out these mines as eligible for investment at present low prices. He congratulates the adventurers on being so fortunate as to hit on such a mine as St. Just Consols. Specimens of tin which he broke, as well as metal from some of the tinstuff then broken, can be seen at the office, No. 12, Backlersbury, City, London. The water-wheel, with eight heads of stamps, will go to work shortly, and ere long tin will be in the market. Great credit is due to all who have been interested in bringing this mine out in so short a time, and the directors, with their managing agent, Captain Cartwright, deserve the thanks of all the shareholders for their strenuous exertions in bringing this property into such a position. The reports from the mines are certainly very encouraging, and the lodes will look much more promising.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—A good discovery has been made in the 50 east, on Edward lode, which is worth 20l. per fm., and is likely to further considerably improve. The 100 east, which was last week 30 tons, nearly double the previous sample, thus showing the improved state of the mine, yet the shares are selling at the absurd low price of 10s. to 15s.

BOTTLE HILL.—Capt. Gifford, of Wheal Crebor, and Capt. Hancock, of Liskeard, have inspected this mine, and given good reports, more particularly on the south lode, and both concur it is the top of a course of ore. This is quite independent of the tin department, which is looking well.

WOKVAS DOWNS (Lelant).—At the meeting held on the mine, on Tuesday, it was unanimously resolved to connect a stamping-axe to one of the steam-engines on the mine, as the supply of water at the water-stamps is so limited during the summer months that but a small portion of the tinstuff broken can be there stamped and returned. As the mine is looking well, and opening well (see report) this proceeding will, it is expected, soon put it in the Dividend List. The mine is celebrated for immense rich quantities of cut and carbonates, and it is very probable that one of these has been just touched on in the deep adit north, now worth 40l. to 50l. per fm. In fact, in this locality the mine is considered a prize.

BOTH GRENVILLE and EAST GRENVILLE are improving. In the former a new tin lode has been discovered in the western part of the mine, and so far as seen is a very valuable lode. In East Grenville, the lode in the shaft is worth from 5 to 6 tons per fm., and fine stones of ore are found in the caunter, on the west side of the cross-course. East Grenville has never looked so well as at the present time.

WHEAL SETON.—The ends driving in this mine are worth about 40 tons of ore per fm. The mine never looked so well as at the present time. The cutting of Frideaux's lode, and the north part of the north caunter not yet seen, will probably cause these shares to go higher than they have yet been. The credits to come to the next account will exceed the present by 5000l., while the costs will not be so much. A 4l. dividend might be paid.

ROSEWANE UNITED MINES.—Capt. T. Richards and E. Cartwright report that the sale of spare materials has realised about 1200l., leaving a large quantity of pitwork and other materials for the future use. The season's produce has not been disposed of, but it is anticipated that much further time will be required. From present appearances the future prospects of the mine are very good. Until the mine was sunk to prove the character and value of the lode, they had nothing particular to report upon; in future, a weekly report will be sent to the Journal.

WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA.—It has occurred to me, that if the merits of this most promising little mine were more generally known, and reports circulated through your valuable Journal, the public would be led to more daily appreciate its prospects, and at the same time the "out," or distant, shareholders would be more fully alive to their interest; will you, therefore, kindly give a place to the following remarks:—The Penrose engine-shaft is sinking below the 32, where lately the stratum has very much improved, and therewith the character of the lode much changed for the better. It would seem that the slaty, unconsolidated rock has been got through, and in the present kindly and favourable stratum great improvement may shortly be expected. At the flat-roof shaft, now 11 fms. under the 44, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; this shaft has produced ore, more or less, for the whole depth of 11 fathoms, and worth in places 30l. per fm. The 44 west has also produced ore nearly all the distance, 12 to 13 fms. from shaft, and is now worth 10l. or 12l. per fm. The rise in back of this level is 11 fms. west of shaft, and is now up far enough to communicate with the mine sinking from the level above. A day or so will complete this, and thus lay open a good piece of sloping ground, having been worth all the way up 12l. to 15l. per fm.; the mine sinking upon this level being worth about the same value for copper ore. I have no doubt but that in sinking Penrose engine-shaft the same favourable change will be met with as in the flat-roof shaft, where, at shallower depth, the same sort of strata have been gone through. Thus it will be seen, that for 12 or 13 fms. in length, and 10 or 12 fms. high, there is a fair piece of ore ground which can be taken away easily and inexpensively; and when with this we see the shaft down 12 fms. further, mostly through an average ore lode, and come to extend the 56 east and west, which

will be done almost immediately, it may be fully expected that a good piece of ore ground will be opened up here also. The lode and stratum are evidently improving as they sink; and being in such close proximity to WHEAL SETON and WEST SETON, NORTH ROSEAR, COOK'S KITCHEN, TINCROFT, CARN BREA, and such well-known neighbours, it is not too much to expect similar riches.

WHEAL EMMA (Backfastleigh).—Capt. Bennett reports the assay of ore from the 80 end, referred to last week, to be 34 1/2 per cent. copper, and 56 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. All the points of interest referred to in his report are looking very encouraging.

ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY.—This company has taken possession of their property and works, and a lengthened report from their consulting engineer will appear in next week's Journal; 25 tons of lead, the result of one month's smelting, were sent to market last week, realising a profit of about 275l. Arrangements will be at once made to increase the monthly return of lead from 60 to 65 tons, and it is anticipated that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. will be declared in the month of January next.

WEST GREAT WORK.—The sale of tinstuff on Wednesday realised 188l. 17s. 1d. The tinstuff is of superior quality, and the mine also fair to become speedily remunerative.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—The reports of this mine, which appeared in the Journal last week, while they contained the truth regarding the development of the property, did not contain that accurate information which shareholders generally desire to possess. The facts are as follow:—The directors went down to visit the mine; while there they took from the Gulem lode three samples of ore; at 5 fathoms below adit, and at different points in the lode. When assayed, the produce showed the lode to be worth from 25l. to 40l. per fm., with every appearance of increasing value in depth. There are ten lodes in the sett, upon four of which only operations have been commenced. At Ding Dong lode the value at the deep adit is about 15l. per fathom, and there is no lode opened upon as yet that is of less value than 10l. per fathom. In about six weeks from the present time the water-wheel and stamps will be at work, and tin preparing for the market. Economy in the management and in the direction is evident to all who will take the trouble to enquire. These beautiful concomitants of the majority of mines (I mean calls), are not wanted. In less than six months' time the profits from tin sold will enable the directors to pay for additional machinery to develop the mine upon a scale commensurate with the extent of the sett and the tin-producing capabilities of the lodes. The shares are not in the hands of market men, but are held by a most respectable private proprietary, whom I would advise by no means to part with them. The present price was well described by Mr. James Lane, in his last week's "Sayings and Doings," as merely nominal. This is a first-rate property, as further proof of which I may add that the directors, when in Cornwall, were told that if the value of the property had been known sooner, a London company would never have been permitted to possess it.—SPECIAL.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.—This mine is about to be inspected by Capt. W. Hancock, who has been selected for the duty by Messrs. Taylor and Sons.

NUN'S CROSS TIN MINE (Walkhampton).—A meeting of adventurers was held at the Manor Inn, on May 30, when a call of 15s. per share was made. The expenditure up to this meeting has been 6l. 12s. 6d. per share. The committee report that they hope to communicate the adit level to the surface by the end of June, when the driving of the adit level will be resumed in very favourable ground both for progress and mineral. Instructions were given to the committee to expend any sum not exceeding 10l. in looking at any other lode, or lodes, they may deem advisable to open on, as in the tunnel through which the Devonport lead passes, and in this sett, a rich branch of tin has been laid open, and there is every indication for believing that similar discoveries may be made on other lodes. There will be about 30 fms. more to drive in the adit level to reach the Nun's, or main, lode; and from the fact that every portion of this lode has been removed from surface to a considerable depth, great results are looked forward to on its intersection.

Mr. Charles Thomas Schull, has just dispatched from Ballviedehob, ex schooner Anna, of Bristol, 115 tons of sulphate of barite, also brimstone of Belfast, with 200 tons. At present he is loading at Schull, the *Morea* of Captain Rosend, with 70 tons, and the schooner *Honora*, of Aberystwyth, 115 tons, raised from the wreck of Bandon's property, Derrynalamane. The proprietors, Messrs. Martyn, Davies, and Co., Liverpool, are working the mine with considerable spirit and energy.

TIN WORKS IN SPAIN.—At the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Dr. Barham asked Mr. Hustler whether he had seen in any part of Spain that he had visited remains of ancient tin works? Dr. Smith had stated that he applied to the Spanish Government for information on the subject, and they had replied that they had no evidence of any extensive ancient tin works in that country. Still, they had the evidence of Pliny and of earlier writers that considerable quantities of tin were obtained from Spain.—Mr. Hustler replied that, so far as he had investigated that country, he had been unable to discover any remains of ancient tin works. He had been informed, however, that in some parts of the country which he had not yet visited there were shafts, adits, and galleries. He had not seen anything of the kind, but he hoped to do so on his return, if they really existed. He had no doubt, however, that tin was exported from Spain even before the time of the Romans. There were traditions of the Romans having worked there, more particularly in Galicia. He believed that the northern part of Galicia was of a highly mineralised character; but, so far as he had yet seen, the lodes appeared never to have been traced in depth—simply scratching the surface. He had not had an opportunity of examining what the ancients might have done there, but certainly the mines in that country are of a nature which would start a mine, and if it did not pay and produce quantities of ore at once, they would start it and abandon the undertaking, and they were very much surprised that anybody else could have the enterprise and perseverance to go on with the work.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.—GREAT CRINNIS MINE.—At the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Capt. Williams read a paper, illustrated by diagrams, with reference to Geological Facts. Without laying down any general geological characteristics, whereby the miner might in all countries and at all times depend on arriving at conclusions relative to the wealth or worthlessness of mineral veins, he would state that geological facts in the same locality should have their special attention, as their observation would tend greatly to lessen the uncertainty of results in mining; and a still more important matter was the occurrence of similar geological features in the same mine connected with the mineral deposits. He took for granted as a principle that the same geological features in the same mine produced similar results, and he would endeavour to show that if investigated they would lead to success; while in difference to these features entailed loss of capital and injury to the district in which the mine existed. The captain illustrated the principle laid down by reference to the Great Crinnis Mine, near St. Austell. After minutely describing the mine, the nature of the lodes and its geological characteristics, he concluded by expressing his unqualified opinion, grounded on the principle laid down, that the deepening of this mine 50 to 60 fathoms under its present bottom would result in the discovery of one of the richest copper mines Cornwall ever knew.

EXTRACTING METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E., received provisional protection, but did not proceed further towards a patent, for "An improved mode of, and apparatus for, treating ores for the extraction of metals therefrom." In his specification he says:—The chief object of this invention is to effect, by an economical mechanical process, the separation of gold from its ore to such an extent that when the ore is submitted to furnace heat (to complete the separation of the gold) it will be presented in the form of a rich auriferous powder. In carrying out my invention I first crush the ore by means of stampers or other suitable apparatus, and then discharge it by the aid of a stream of water on to a separating or assorting apparatus. This apparatus consists of a grating or sieve, which is placed over the upper end of an inclined bed or table. This bed I cover with blankets, and on the blankets I place a series of boards, so as to cover, to a certain extent, the blankets, which form a kind of lining. These boards I groove transversely, and in such manner that in an end view the divisions between the grooves will take the form of hooked saw teeth, inclining upwards towards the grating or sieve. The object of these grooves is to form receptacles for the retention of the rich granules as they are washed down over the inclined plane. When the operation of flooding the table has continued sufficiently long to charge the grooves with the auriferous product, I remove the grooved boards and carefully wash them, and I next submit the product to a similar operation in a second assorting machine, discharging the pulverised material through a hopper on to a bevelled grooved board, and down an inclined table provided with a covering of blankets, by which means the bulk of the ore will be still further reduced and the richness greatly enhanced. The blankets or lining I also wash daily, adding the product obtained to that under operation. The rich and highly concentrated products retained in the second assorting apparatus I next collect and convey to rotary washing pans of novel construction, and the product discharged by the water from the apparatus I re-grind and further treat if found of sufficient value. The washing-pans (a series of which will be required) I make of wood and of a shallow conical form, ribbing the part near the lip after the manner of the grooved boards, and for the like purpose. The pans I mount on inclined shafts, which I drive by bevel gearing. In or near the centre of the pan I make an opening (which is closed by a plug during the washing operation), for discharging the gold product from the pan. The auriferous product obtained from the inclined table may be discharged continuously by shutes into the pans, and at the same time water is also caused to flow into the pans, which, by their rotation, keep the auriferous product in constant agitation; the lighter particles will, therefore, flow over the lower part of the rim of the pan, together with the water, and be caught by a series of boxes placed to receive it, while the more weighty and valuable particles collect at the bottom of the pan. When sufficient quantity has been collected, the pans are stopped, and the resulting gold product is ready for smelting. The product so treated in the boxes may, if it proves sufficiently rich to warrant the expenditure, be subjected to a second grinding, and treated as before in the assorting and washing apparatus. This process is also applicable to the extraction of tin, platinum, and other heavy metals from their ores.

NEW METAL FOR TIMEKEEPERS.—Messrs. Reid, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have patented the manufacture of cases for watches and other timekeepers of an alloy or compound of copper and aluminium—the proportions preferred being 92 parts of the best copper and 7 1/2 parts of aluminium; this alloy possesses a good gold colour, and has good working qualities. The proportions of the alloy may, however, be somewhat varied. In preparing an alloy of aluminium and copper, the copper is first melted in a crucible, and then the aluminium is added; it is then kept in this furnace till thoroughly mixed, and stirred a little with a small perforated iron rod. The product so obtained is in the form of a small cake, and is removed. The metal is then run into ingots or bars. These ingots or bars are prepared for rolling or hammering by first having the porous parts, which generally exist on the top, completely cut out. The bar or ingot is then hammered and rolled out into sheets or plates of the requisite thickness. In doing this, the ingots should be hammered and rolled on the side, thus making the sides of the ingot form the top and bottom of the plate or sheet, which brings the porous or defective parts, generally found on the top of the ingot, to the outer edge, where they can be cut off. In hammering and rolling the alloy or compound, it is frequently necessary to anneal the same, and the hammering and rolling are done at a red heat. A portion of the plate is cut, of a certain thickness, into narrow strips, for bixies and edges, and also for wire for pendants and bows; the remainder is rolled into thinner plates for case backs, bottoms, and domes. The various parts are soldered together with solders of the following metals:—of gold, silver, brass, copper, zinc, or aluminium. A hard solder, is, however, preferred, consisting of gold (18 carats), 1 oz. of silver 20 grs., of copper 1 dw. 16 grs.; then a second solder, not so hard, composed of gold (18 carats) 16 dwts., of silver 9 dwts. 8 grs., of copper 6 dwts. 6 grs.; then, to complete the case with a solder more fusible—namely, of gold (18 carats) 5 dwts., of silver 1 oz., of copper 5 dwts., of brass 5 dwts. Before soldering the parts together, the sides and surfaces which are to be soldered are subjected to the action of hydrochloric acid, which, acting on the aluminium, leaves a greater proportion of copper on the surface; but the soldering may be performed without first using the acid. In soldering, the fluxes of borax and other substances are used, as is well understood. The cases, when made, are polished and finished in the usual way, by brushing and lapping with

an application of rottenstone or oxide of aluminium; and, finally, with rouge, applied with spirits of wine. The cases are ornamented by engraving, chasing, or engine-turning; and a dead matted surface is produced by the use of caustic soda, or nitric acid.

FOREIGN MINES.

VALLANZASCA.—J. Roberts, Batiggio, June 5: I have within the last three days spent my time examining both the mine and the grinding and amalgamating establishment at Batiggio. I find in the mine very big lodes of gold ore; from these lodes 30 tons per day can now be raised, and the longest child living would see the still to be the case when 60 years old. The supply of ore is very great. I panned some of the ore and found native gold in it, but very fine, appearing to me very similar to gold ore which I have seen in the North Carolina gold mines, where I have been employed. The mills at present at work at the establishment for amalgamating I find to be very imperfect; they cannot give a good chance to the ground ore to come in contact with the mercury. It is proposed to put up a quantity of improved machinery and grinders, and there is not the least doubt but that this will answer and return great profit. I have had many years' experience in gold mining, but I have never seen so good a chance to make a large and lasting concern as this. Dr. Francfort states: "I have only to add to these extracts from Capt. Roberts' report that all our preparatory operations at the mines are being pushed with all the speed local circumstances will permit. I will also mention that a considerable quantity of refuse ore heaped up in the establishment of Batiggio (which would have to be moved to make room for the new constructions) will be amalgamated by the old mills. We have concluded that this will be the best way to dispose of it. The gold produced will be sent to London."

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Miggiandone, June 6: The foundations of the wall for the great water reservoir are completed, and we have now 30 men engaged in the construction of the wall. This week the construction of the crusher-house will be commenced. The lode in the end of Clinton's level is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the end of the same level is worth 2 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the end of Thompson's level is at present poor. The lode in the No. 1 stope of the same level is not so good as it has been. The new stope, near the end of Falconer's level, is improved, worth 200 per fathom. The lode in the end of this level is also improved, worth 200 per fathom. All other parts without change. We have about 100 tons of ore ready for shipment, which will be sent to Swansea, from Genoa, as soon as possible. The crusher is completed, and works well. We commence dressing on the new floors next week, and hope to have a good sampling of first-class ore ready for shipment in July. The masons are now building the walls for the stamps floors. The sinking of the new shaft by the English miners is expensive, as well as the sinking of the old shaft. The workmen in the mine are very much improved. We have done little in the north end of the 35 metre level last week; this end, which had been poor, is now worth 300 per fathom, with every appearance of greater riches. The stope in the same level are worth 200 per fathom. The lode in the stope of the 50 metre level south is worth at least 300 per fathom, a very fine lode. The lode in the 65 metre, or bottom, level south is worth 200 per fathom, and has not as yet reached the rich bunch gone down from the 50 metre level. The ore in the mine sinking under the adit level, on the Victor Emanuel lode, is improved. It appears that we are here on the top of a great bunch of ore, but the water is now increasing in sinking.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD.—The directors have detailed advices from their resident director, Mr. Bland, dated Melbourne, April 24, of which the following are extracts:—Quartz Crushing: The quantity of quartz crushed during the month of March was 3099 tons, yielding 1993 oz. of gold; the receipts amounted to 33381. 15s. 2d.; total payments, 18371. 19s. 3d.; profit, 15010. 15s. 11d. The quantity of material crushed exceeds the previous month's return by 13 tons per week; the yield has also improved to the extent of 1 dw. 1 gr. per ton. The month's expenditure includes 2501. on account of stock of firewood, and 2001. for timber for new stamps. Machinery: This is all working very well, and the stamps are in fair order. Mr. Davies has at last been able to complete the fitting of the second small engine, and the two coupled are now working the large pumps. New Stamps: We are getting on very well with these; the foundations are all set, and nearly all the heavy logs and timber delivered on the ground, as well as great part of the timber and iron for the stamps-house. Mine: There is not much to say this month, except that all is going on very well at the mine. A remittance of 9871. 15s. 9d. has been received by this mail.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The directors have advices from the superintendent at Sydney, dated April 21, with reports from the Cadangulung Mine and Smelting Works to the 18th, and from the colliery to the 17th of that month. The Cadangulung Mine: All the works at the colliery—raising coal, erecting buildings, and constructing the railway, were being proceeded with as expeditiously as practicable, and the weather having been favourable good progress had been made. A great portion of the railway material sent from England had already arrived safely at Sydney. Cadangulung Mine and Smelting Works: During the month the raising of ore from the stamps had been continued; 2-2 tons had been delivered at the smelting works. There were 22 tons of fine copper at Sydney in course of being shipped for London, and Capt. Chistie reports that, in addition to that quantity, "we have sent off some 17 1/2 tons of fine copper, and have on hand about 11 tons, besides from 6 to 7 tons of rough copper to refine; of metal we have 4 tons of 50 per cent., and 2 tons of copper slags of 25 per cent." Capt. Holman concludes a very careful and comprehensive report upon the Cadangulung Mine, addressed by him to Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, by stating that in the circumstances of the case he could not recommend sinking and working the mine to a greater depth than that already reached. Mr. Morehead was in communication with the proprietors of the Cadangulung property, who are also the holders of the Cambrian Mine, and other properties in the immediate neighbourhood, and he expected to be able to make such arrangements as would enable him to continue the smelting-works, and turn them to good account.

BON ACCORD COPPER.—Instructions were dispatched by the May mail from London to the committee of management in Adelaide, in accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting of the company held on the 22d ult., to resume operations at the mine at a greater depth. No letters from Adelaide, South Australia, have been received by the Australian mail just arrived, as the steamer carrying the letters from that colony was too late to meet the homeward mail steamer.

Notwithstanding the absence of our letters, indeed of all letters, from South Australia, we have been fortunate enough in obtaining the following interesting and important details of the position and prospects of the Yudanamatana Mine, conveyed in a letter, via Melbourne, to a City merchant: "I left Adelaide for Melbourne on Monday last, and should have written you by last opportunity, but was absent from Adelaide when the mail left. The Yudanamatana Mines are an unmistakable success; they are extraordinarily rich, and surpass everything I have yet seen. When I was on the Yudanamatana, about three weeks ago, they were turning out large quantities of very rich ore from most of the workings; in fact, the whole place seemed a mass of copper ore of the richest description, and while they are now doing is not mining, but simply quarrying, from all appearances, an inexhaustible rock of copper. I should think, at the lowest calculation, that a sufficient quantity of ore is lying about to pay a dividend on the capital of the company equal to what the Burra Burra ever did. The Blinman Mine has also much astonished me. This I consider a more valuable property than the Yudanamatana section, from its being so much nearer the port. The quality and quantity of ore cannot be surpassed. I have been through the workings, and I consider the permanent value of this as a mining property fully established, as the lode is equally good and strong in the deepest as shallowest workings. Here you have also a very large quantity of ore ready to dress. It is more difficult to judge of the probable value of ore at grass on this mine, as it is more heaped together, but I believe they have a quantity fully equal in value to that on the Yudanamatana Mine. That this undertaking must prove a great success I am now fully prepared to admit, although I have, like many others, been rather doubtful about it for some time past, and, had I not seen them, should at this moment have had a very different opinion. The company have been most fortunate in their selection of a captain, for I believe Capt. Anthony to be a thoroughly practical and straightforward man, and most suitable in every way, possessing that very rare quality of not exaggerating, but rather tending to the side of prudence and caution, and I must say I found everything looking better than his description led me to believe, and any report emanating from him I should always have the greatest confidence in."

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for April is 31. They have consumed 1980 tons of coal, and lifted 157 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 53,300,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Carn Brea—76 in.	53-6
Cook's Kitchen—50 in.	53-8
Crane—70 in.	73-6
Great Wheal—55 in.	73-6
Great Wheal—Leads 60 in.	71-3
North Roskeer—Doctor's 70 in.	61-5
South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.	68-7
West Caradon—Elliot's 50 in.	67-8
West Wheal Seton—Harvey's 85 in.	60-5
Wheal Ludcott—Willcocks's 50 in.	69-6
Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.	67-8

THE TIN STANDARD.—The late advance in the tin standard is already producing good effects on the tin mines—and the wide margin of profits still held by the smelters, and the small quantity of Banca tin for sale, induce the tin miners to hope that a great advance will soon take place in the price of tin. Banca is now quoted at 78 sh. and will, probably, go off at the next sale at 80, if not 81 sh.—should the price reach 81 sh. we may expect the standard to reach 1251, and good common tin sell at 771, or 101, per ton above the present price.—West Briton.

MINING ACCIDENT.—At North Roskeer Mine John Clew was killed by falling 50 fathoms down a shaft. Verdict, "Accidental death."

At the Derwent Mines, near Blanchland, a melancholy accident has occurred. Two men, John Nattrass and George James, were engaged at the time in the 80 ft. level, in laying down plates, and while they were crossing a platform part of the timber of which it was formed suddenly gave way, and the men were precipitated a depth of 6 fathoms, and killed.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—At Messrs. W. Blackburn and Co.'s Britannia Pit, Lowdale Colliery, Oldham, Joseph Lee, Joseph Saxton, and George Blake, while at work at the Britannia Pit, and in the lowest level of the south side at the bottom of the engine incline, part of the roof fell upon them. Lee was partly covered by the stone and rubbish, and after vainly attempting to extricate himself he lay still for more than an hour, until he heard a boy come from another part of the pit, and he then called for help. Assistance was procured, and Lee was removed. Saxton and Blakeman were found dead.

EXPLOSION AT BRYMBO COLLIERY.—Two men, William Davies and Evan Roberts, have died, and a third, John Wynne, is dangerously ill, through an explosion at the Brymbo Colliery. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

PELTON COLLIERY.—During the last "pay" at Pelton Colliery, near Chester-le-Street, upwards of 10,000 tons of coals were worked, the pit only working its ordinary "shifts." This is the largest number of tons of coal ever worked by any pit out of a Hutton seam.—Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS should receive a fair and impartial trial from all afflicted with sores, wounds, bad legs, varicose veins, numbness of the muscles, contracted sinews, and a host of other infirmities by which multitudes pass through a miserable existence to an early grave. Cases of ulcerations, which had been going on from year to year getting worse and worse, have been thoroughly cured by this ointment and pills, and healing unguent when all other applications had even failed to give ease. Holloway's Pills lead great assistance to the curative process. In all chronic and constitutional maladies the ointment and pills act together most harmoniously—both of them are admirably suited to different habits of life, climate, and season.

BRITISH MINES.

Mining Correspondence.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede, June 8: The lode in the stope in back of the 42, north of the engine-shaft, still maintains its size and quality, producing from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fathom.

ALTY-CRIB.—J. Hughes, June 8: We have sent the ore of the last sampling to Aberystwyth—9 1/2 tons. The tributors are working the same as before, at 160s. per ton, marketable. There is no alteration in the deep adit west since my last.

BEDEFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 9: There is no alteration in the 130, east or west; the stope in this level west are yielding 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 115 west is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore; the stope in this level are worth respectively 4 1/2 and 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is 2 feet wide, producing a little saving work; the stope in this level are worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 90 west is 2 feet wide, looking more promising than for some time past; the stope in this level are worth 2 1/2 tons per fathom. No change has taken place in the 47 north, on the south lode. The stope in the 47 and the 35 east will yield 2 tons per fathom.

HILLINS.—F. Evans, June 11: We had a slight accident to our engine, otherwise we should be in regular course of sinking the engine-shaft. The repairs will only take a day or two to get over, when the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed, and, I trust, with the usual dispatch.

BOSCAWEN.—T. Trelease, R. Giles, June 9: The lode in Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 15 in. wide, with stones of copper ore; the ground at present is spare for sinking. The lode in the 70, west of the above shaft, is still split into branches—the north one about 8 in. wide, worth 5 1/2 per fathom, and likely to improve; ground more favourable for exploring. The lode in the 70, driving west of Kiteley's shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is at present small, with a little ore, but not of much value. The endmen are now engaged rising against No. 1 mine, sinking below the 50, and we hope to communicate about the end of the present week. The lode in the rise is 15 inches wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze is 2 ft. wide, worth 12 1/2 per fathom. The lode in No. 3 mine, sinking below the 50, is 15 in. wide, worth 8 1/2 per fathom; this winze is about 16 fathoms west of No. 1. Sampson's lode, in the 30, driving east of John's shaft, is 10 in. wide, with spots of copper ore. No lode intersected in the cross-cut south in this level. The lode in the counter shaft, sinking from surface, is from 2 to 3 wide, composed of capel and quartz, with stones of copper ore of a promising character. Nothing else here since our last report.

BOSWORTH.—J. Daniel, June 11: We have fixed the drawing lift in the 10, and drawn a new lift (6 inches) 6 fms. under that level, and hope to fork the water to that depth by to-morrow evening. The 10 east is cleared from the engine-shaft 25 fathoms, and the lode for the greater part of the distance is standing whole in the back, composed of spar and prlan, and produces good work for tin. I shall be able to speak more explicitly of it when the level is cleared to the end. We have not done much in this level west of the shaft, the men being engaged at capstan, and doing other necessary work. The ground in the deep adit end continues harder than usual, the lode maintains its size, and is from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, prlan, iron, and tin. The flat-rad shaft, on Cairne Braine lode, is about 9 1/2 fms.; lode from 6 to 9 in. wide, composed of spar, capel, and prlan. We are making good progress in sinking here, and as yet have scarcely any appearance.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, June 9: The lode in the end, west of cross-cut, is about 2 1/2 ft. wide, and still producing rich work for tin. The lode in the end east is about 3 ft. wide, and producing about the same quantity of tin as when last reported. I have set the sinking of the shaft, to nine men, at 8 1/2 s. per fms., 6 fms. stout; I hope to complete this work in about six weeks from this time; this will bring us 12 fms. below the rich shoot of ore gone down in our adit level; the lode for the present shows every appearance of its continuation both in length and depth; should it prove to be as good in our next level we have now in our adit level, in three or four months from this time we shall be in a position to return a good quantity of tin and copper. No alteration in the other parts of the mine since my last.

BRYN GWIG.—T. Evans, June 11: The engine-shaft continues to look remarkably well; the ground about the lode is very favourable for lead ore; it is 3 to 4 ft. wide, and we estimate the present produce at a good 4 tons per fms. The 75 west is in a promising and productive lode, worth more than 1 ton per fms. The stope behind this end, in which are 14 men, will average about 1 1/2 ton per fms., in rather hard ground. We have nothing particularly new in other parts of the mine, only that we holed the 60 fms. level into the old mine, which we have looked forward to for some time past. Taking the mine as a whole, it has certainly improved, and is certainly promising with reference to the bottom part of the mine. We have 11s. 6d. per ton advance today on our sale of lead, which fetched 131. 19s. per ton.

BRYNAIL.—J. Roach, June 11: The engine-shaft is being sunk more rapidly than usual; we shall deepen it about a fathom this week. We have a further change in the colour of the strata, which is highly congenial to lead ore; but I am afraid we must put down a small lift to drain the water, which is increasing a little, to complete the sinking.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—Wm. B. Collom, June 11: North Copper Lode: The north part of the lode in the end is 9 in. wide, of quartz and ore; we have not yet intersected the south part of the lode. In the rise on this lode, near the cross-course, no lode has been taken down.—South Copper Lode: The western pit is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8 1/2 per fms. We have commenced driving west from the top of the rise, 10 fms. above the back of the 40, towards the cross-course; the lode in the end is 7 in. wide, of quartz, ore, and muddle.—Danescombe Lode: The lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, of peach, muddle, lead, copper, and flint-spar—a kindly lode.

CAMBRIAN CONSOLS (GOLD).—T. Martin, W. H. Pascoe, June 9: In our last we told you of having suspended the No. 6 level for a while, and with the men employed in the level and in the shaft, we have now commenced driving to produce bunches of gold; a sample taken from the present stope yielded a trace of gold in the lode.—No. 3: The lode in this end is still hard, and fully as wide as ever (6 ft.); it is of a very promising character, consisting of a beautiful quartz, mixed with copper, blende, and lead.—No. 2: In this end there is no material change in the ground, or in the quality of the lode since our last; it is still producing congenial quartz, richly mineralised, and never failing to show a trace of gold in the lode.—No. 2A: As we sink in this shaft the lode is much improving in appearance, and richer in minerals; the leader of lead is getting wider and invariably producing its sample of gold. Our stone-breaking machine is in its place, and the castings required for working it expected to-day; we are waiting for the belt that is ordered, and hope it will be here soon, as this machine will save a great deal of labour in the breaking of stone. The carpenters have been, and are, all engaged about the new wheel, making flat-roads, finishing bob, and making launders, of which we have 60 fms. to make. There is a great deal to do, especially in the smiths' line; however, as regards the pushing it on, and its being effectually done, you need not fear but that everything will go on well.—Wellington: In the present end the lode retains its former size, fully 6 ft. wide, and is of a beautiful quartz, mixed with a little copper, lead, &c. In fact, the lode is of a very promising character, and we are waiting for the belt that is ordered, and hope it will be here soon, as this machine will save a great deal of labour in the breaking of stone. 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EAST DYLLIFFE.—J. Evans, June 11: The slopes in the shallow adit are turning out exceeding well. The tributaries are getting good wages. The tribute pitches in the 10 remain much the same as last reported. The pitches in the deep adit level are yielding good ore. The sinking of the shaft continues, and the ground is favourable.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, June 11: In the 36 east a branch is springing out from the south wall, which we think will make an improvement in the lode; it is already looking better. We are still sinking by the side of the lode at Gard's shaft, and all other parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported.

EAST JANET.—J. Secombe, June 6: I beg to hand you the following setting report of this mine:—The 14 to drive north, by four men, at 21. 5s. per fm.; the lode at present is 18 in. wide, and west course; it is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and has every appearance of an early improvement. The rise in the back of this level is about 9 fms.; the productive part of the lode is standing by the side, consequently we do not know its value; set to three men, at 30s. per fm. The 14 to drive south, by four men, at 21. 5s. per fm.; lode about 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead; this end is extended about 27 fms. from shaft, and is within a few fathoms of being so far south as where the lode was first found productive in the adit. In the slopes in back of the 14 south the lode will yield about 4 cwt. of lead per fathom; in this slope we have met with a good branch of lead leaving the lode on the western side; we have put the men to open on this branch, and hope soon to be able to report on its value, &c. The deep adit to drive north, by two men, at 25s. per fm.; ground very favourable; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead. We have been waiting fully a fortnight for the engineers, who have now commenced the erection of the engine, and which I hope they will get on with without delay, it being important that the sinking should be resumed as early as possible.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, June 10: Boorman's shaft is down to the 70, and we shall commence to drive a cross-cut north-west to intersect the lode in the course of a few days. In the 60 west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20s. per fathom; in the same level east the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is 12 in. wide, worth 20s. per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 11: The lode in Hallett's is of a promising character, 18 in. wide, worth 24s. per fathom. In the 65 east the lode is 8 in. wide, and unproductive. In the rise over the 65 east the lode is not so wide as last reported, now 18 in. wide, worth 14s. per fathom. In the 65 west the lode is still in two parts; the north branch is 6 in. wide, producing some rich ore, and the water flowing freely, which is a good indication. The pump-winze is improved in value, lode now 1 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom for length of winze; there is every indication of further improvement. The 65 west is 18 in. wide, with a good appearance, but a little declined in value, worth at present 12s. per fathom. The slopes throughout the mine are looking well, much as last reported.

EAST TREKERY.—J. Nancarrow, June 6: The ground in the 40 north still continues favourable; water somewhat less. In the back of the 40 east we have, since the last report, broken some very good ore. The lode in the 55 east is small. In the 55 west we have a very promising lode, with stones of ore, and plenty of water, which has nearly drained the winze below the 40. This is an important point, as we are, to all appearance, getting into the ore ground gone below the 40, which, from all that can now be seen above and below the 40, appears to dip west, and the lode in the rise in back of the 55 looks better as it approaches this run of ground. It will be seen by this report that our prospects are improving.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, June 5: During the past month we have sunk Dunsford's shaft 3 fms., and have now met with a floor of elvan, which we regard as a very favourable feature; we cannot, however, speak of the thickness of this elvan, but every effort will be made to get through it; this shaft is down 11 fms. below the 16, and we hope in two months from this time to reach a 30 fm. level. The lode in the 16 west is still producing stones of ore. We are much pleased with the progress made in sinking this shaft since our last setting-day.

EAST WHEAL GREYHILL.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, June 6: We are glad to say that the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 55, is improving; it is 2 ft. wide, and worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom, and which appears to be coming down on a deposit of ore. We have to-day cut through the caunter on the east side of the cross-course at the 55, and find it 18 in. wide, producing some very pretty ore, worth from 1 to 1 1/2 ton per fm., and letting out a quantity of water; this has very much improved from the level above, and we hope to meet with it on the western side of the cross-course against Tuesday, when you will be fully advised as to value, &c.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, June 9: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 55, is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prill, with black, grey, and yellow ore, improving as we open on it, worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm.; this is a most important feature. We have not yet intersected the lode on the west side of the cross-course, at the 55, and we are hurrying on the cross-cut as fast as possible, to find it before we drive east and west on the caunter. In the eastern end there is undoubtedly a most promising lode. The lode in the 55 west is getting larger, and letting out water, hence we look forward for an improvement. The ground in the 45 cross-cut north is looking congenial, and easy for exploring. The 45, west of the cross-course, on the caunter lode, is from 2 to 2 1/2 ft. wide, of quartz, black and grey ore, &c.—a very kindly lode.

—Middle Lode: The 45, west of cross-course lode, is from 8 to 10 in. wide, of ore and quartz worth 10s. per fm. The slope below the 45 west is worth 10s. per fm. The slope above the 45 west is worth from 8s. to 10s. per fm. for copper and tin. All the other places are looking much the same.

—Henry James, June 9: The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 55, now down 10 1/2 fms.; the lode in the present bottom is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. for length of shaft (12 ft.); the lode in this shaft has been gradually improving for the last few fathoms, and now presents every symptom of being likely to produce good bunches of ore. The 55 is driven west 30 fms.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, and a little tin, but not enough to value. The 55 is driven east 25 fms.; the lode is producing about 8s. worth of tin and copper ore per fm., being from 2 to 2 1/2 ft. wide. A cross-cut has been driven in this level on the cross-course, and the caunter lode intersected, which to the east of the cross-course is 18 in. wide, and produces 1 1/2 ton of good copper ore per fm.; they have about 3 feet more to drive in order to cut it west of cross-course, and it has been heaved about 5 ft. north; they have, however, seen a few feet of it in the eastern level, so that much cannot be said about it. It should be remembered here, that in the 45, on this lode, the western end was the most productive, or rather presented the most favourable indications; the average width for the distance driven in the 45 (4 fms.) was 2 feet. The 45 east is driven 38 fms., and produced a little tin. The 45 west is driven 47 fms., and it is from the back being driven below the 120, in favourable ground for progress. In Maynard's cross-cut, in the 120, driving north, the ground is favourable; good progress is being made. In the 120, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and iron, producing a little copper ore. In the 120 fm. level, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, iron, prill, and spots of black oxide of copper ore—a kindly looking lode. Vigar's cross-cut, in the 120 east, driving north, is rather slow for progress at present, the ground being intersected with floors of capel. The part of the lode being driven upon in the 120, east of Vigar's cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, prill, and muddle, and producing a little tin. The 120, west of Vigar's cross-cut, the lode is letting out a quantity of water. In the 110, west of Vigar's cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, iron, and gossan. John's slope, in back of the 110, is worth 12s. per fm. George's slope, in back of the 110, is worth 6s. per fm. In the 88, west of Mollard's cross-cut, the part of the lode being carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, iron, and quartz, carrying a leader of yellow copper ore from 2 to 4 in. wide, and promising to improve. In the 66, east of Colling's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, iron, and quartz, producing a little saving work.

In the 66 east the ground in Harris's rise is favourable for progress; the part of the lode being driven in the 66, east of Harris's rise, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, prill, and muddle, and producing a little tin. The 66, east of Harris's rise, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, prill, and muddle, and producing a little tin. The 66, east of Harris's rise, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, prill, and muddle, and producing a little tin.

In the 88, west of Hiltchett's engine-shaft, the ground in Williams's cross-cut north is favourable for progress.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, June 10: We have not yet any more lode or branches in the 100 cross-cut since last week's report, the ground being much the same (very favourable), with a little water coming from the end. In the 100 south the ground has become stiffer, but the branches are coming together, and will, no doubt, form the eastern lode. In the present end the branch or lode has increased to 2 ft. wide in the back, consisting of quartz, with a small quantity of saving work, which will, no doubt, increase when we get through this stiff bit of ground. In the 72 north the lode has improved since last report, and it will now yield from 3 to 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm., with indications of still further improvement. The slopes in the back of the 60 are yielding fully 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and still looking extremely well for continuing to do so. There is no other change in our tributary department since our last, and the same remark will apply to our tributary. On the whole, our raising for the current two months will rather exceed that of the last two months.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, June 6: Under present circumstances we cannot continue the whole of the underground operations as mine to our satisfaction, in consequence of the insufficiency of water-power and the bad state of the ventilation, nor have I any hope in effecting this object without a considerable expense, until we get a natural change in the atmosphere, and sufficient rains to increase the water stream at the surface, consequently we have partly withheld the usual monthly setting to-day, and suspended the cost until a better state of things appear. In the meantime confined our operations to sinking the new engine-shaft under a horse-whim, with nine men; let at 10s. 10s. per fathom, including all cost, horse labour, &c. The building of engine-house, &c., is going on rapidly, which we hope will be ready to receive the roof in about a fortnight from this time.

GLASGOW WHEAL GILL.—W. Rowe, June 10: Taylor's shaft is down 4 1/2 fms. below the 25. In the 25 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of flookan and friable spar, producing occasional squats of very pretty silver-lead ore.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, June 8: The ground at Harvey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 61, continues favourable for sinking, and we hope to reach the 73 by the end of the coming month. The lode in the 61, west of the above shaft, is 18 in. wide, with a little ore, but not of much value. The lode in this level, east of the said shaft, is 18 in. wide, containing very good stones of ore, and likely to improve. The lode in the cross-course shaft, sinking below the 49, is 3 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. No lode yet intersected in the cross-cut south, either in this or the 49. The lode in Tom's shaft, sinking below the 32, is 16 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 42, east of Trelease's, is at present split into branches, and very much disordered. The lode in this level, west of Hicks's winze, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. The lode at Highbrow shaft, sinking below the 35, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore of a more promising appearance. The lode in the 33, east of said shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide worth 6s. per fm. Nothing else new since our last.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, June 6: The ground in the north cross-cut is still very hard for driving through, carrying veins of quartz, and letting down a little water. In the south cross-cut the ground is becoming easier for driving through.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—T. Trelease, June 8: The lode in Vivian's engine-shaft is still about 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in Jenkins's shaft, sinking below the 47, is 4 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 47, east of Jenkins's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 17, east of Brown's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The south part of the lode in the winze sinking below the 60, west of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm.

In the cross-cut in this level we have cut north into the lode 8 ft., and no wall yet seen, in the composed of capel and spar, with spots of copper ore. Job's shaft we have ceased to the 60, and fixed the standing lift, and hope to make everything ready by the end of the present week to go on forking and clearing below the latter level. We have sold all the tinstuff we had broken in the mine on Thursday last, and it realised 180s. 14s. 1d. **GREAT RETALLACK.**—W. H. Reynolds, June 9: The lode in the shaft is of much the same character as last reported, spotted with copper, but not enough of this ore to render it of any commercial value at present. The boiler of the engine is out of repair, and we shall be hindered from sinking for four or five days. The lode in the 40 west yields a little blende, and looks likely to improve. We have put some men to cross-cut to the south part of the lode, near the western end at this level. We shall have upwards of 50 tons of blende to sample to-morrow week, but the pitches are not now looking quite so well as they did.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, June 10: There is no alteration in any of the points since last reported. We shall sample about 50 tons of good tinstuff next week. **GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—Wm. Richards, June 11: The lode in the 92 fm. level, west of Hobbler's shaft, at the time of my inspection, yesterday, was showing much better features than for some weeks past; it was fully 5 1/2 ft. wide, containing friable quartz, flookan, oxide of iron, less capel, an increase of muddle and peach, and on the foot-wall there was a leading part 1 ft. wide, producing very fine stones of rich quality copper ore. Water issues strongly from the extreme point. There is no change to report in the character of the lode in the 92 east.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampton, J. Jenkin, June 6: The ground in Hill Brothers shaft still continues the same in nature as when last reported; we are sinking with all speed. In the 12 east, east of tin shaft, the lode continues its former size, and producing saving work for the stamps. The tributaries are working on satisfactorily. Our surface operations, with stamping-engine, &c., are getting on as fast as possible.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—T. Trelease, J. Fetherwick, E. Richards, W. Trelease, June 9: Saturday last being our tutwork and tribute setting, we furnish you with particulars of the same. Harvey's engine-shaft to sink below the 110, as deep as the 140, by nine men, at 45s. per fm., to be paid the sum of 30s. for cutting cleister-plate, &c., fixing the standing drawing-lift at the 130, and make everything complete for sinking; the lode at the shaft is 2 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. The 130 to drive east of the same shaft, by six men, for the month, at 15s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30s. per fm. for tin. Offord's shaft is now sunk to the 130; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fm. The 130 to drive east of said shaft, by six men, for the month, at 12s. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fm. for tin; this level to drive west of said shaft, by six men, for the month, at 14s. per fm.; lode 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 30s. per fm. for tin. The 130 to drive east of the above shaft, by six men, for the month, at 10s. per fm.; lode at present east and west, worth 12s. per fm., to sink below the 110, by six men, for the month, at 12s. per fm.; lode 3 feet wide, worth 10s. per fm. The 110 to drive east of this shaft, by six men, for the month, at 11s. per fathom; the lode is at present small and unproductive. Trevening's winze to sink below the 110, by nine men, for the month, at 18s. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, worth 25s. per fm. Matthews's shaft to sink below the 100, by nine men, for the month, at 15s. per fm.; lode from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing a little tin and copper ore of a promising character. Nichol's winze to sink below the 100, east of the above shaft, by nine men, for the month, at 17s. per fathom; lode 8 ft. wide, worth 35s. per fm. The 100 to drive east of this shaft, by six men, for the month, at 16s. per fm.; lode 7 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm.; this lode to drive east of Fielding's shaft, by six men, for the month, at 12s. per fm.; lode small and poor. The 90 to drive east of Matthews's shaft, by four men, for the month, at 4s. 10s.; lode 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin. A cross-cut to drive north of King's shaft, at the 70, by two men and one boy, for the month, at 6s. per fm. The 50, to drive west of Black Dog Shaft, by six men, for the month, at 6s. per fm.; lode still very large, producing good stones of copper ore, of a very kindly appearance. We have 38 pitches working throughout this mine, varying from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 1s.

GUNNIS LAKE.—N. Secombe, J. Rodda, June 10: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the shallow adit is continued by the side of the lode, as for several weeks past; the lode in the 54 west is improving, as the end is inclining towards the west, and the 10 is also being carried up by the side of the tin-producing part of the lode, to facilitate the rising. The slopes in this level are producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the end driving west on the south tin lode the lode is producing good work for tin. The slopes in the adit level are yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

GURLYN.—J. Curtis, W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, June 10: Setting Report for June: The flat-roof shaft to sink 9 feet to reach the 40, by six men, at 10s. per fathom, which will be accomplished in a fortnight from this time. The rise in the back of the 30, to communicate with the 20, by six men, at 30s. per fathom; the lode has not been taken down here for this rising, but when this communication is made it will ventilate and lay open a good piece of tribute ground. The 20 to drive east, by three men and two boys, at 40s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The 30 to drive east of cross-cut, by two men, at 35s. per fathom; the lode has just passed through the great cross-course, and is resuming its former kindly appearance. The 20 cross-cut to drive south, by four men, at 4s. per fm., which we expect will reach the first lode in about 6 fms.; the ground is highly congenial for mineral. The 10 to clear east of Radford's shaft, in East Wheal Fox, by six men. We are glad to say the rise in the back of the 20 is held to the 10, west of the cross-cut, and the lode is still down in this part of the mine. We have nine pitches working in all.—Eastern Mine: The 70 is let to six men to drive east, 4 ft. extent, at 7s. per fathom, in which the lode appears to be forming into a more settled state than it has been for some time past, and producing more muddle. At 7s. per fathom, and calculate there is 4 to 5 fms. to sink to communicate with the rise which is being put up from the back of the 70, about 4 1/2 fms., and is suspended on account of the ventilation being bad.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 9: The lode in the 50 west is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and muddle. In the 30, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is still disordered. Job's cross-cut south, in the 20 east, is progressing well, in highly mineralised ground.—West Hawkmoor: No. 3 lode, driving west, is small; it, however, has changed its direction a little more north, which I think is a favourable indication, and as we approach the large cross-course ahead I am of opinion something very good will be found here. The slopes in the back of this level are producing some very good tin work.

HINGTON DOWNS.—T. Richards, June 10: The 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, continues to be worth 18s. per fm. in the back of this level is worth 22s. per fm. The 100 west is improved, the lode is now worth 12s. per fm., and promising for further improvement. The slopes in the back of this level are worth on the average 20s. per fm. The 85 west is worth about 15s. per fm.; the slopes in the bottom of this level are worth on the average 30s. per fm.; the rise in the back of this level is worth 25s. per fm. The slopes in the back of the 75 are worth on an average 20s. per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mines.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 6: Yesterday being our monthly setting the following bargains and pitches were let:—The 85 to drive east, by six men, 3 fms. extent, at 11s. per fm.; lode in the 85, west, is 2 ft. wide, producing a quantity of muddle and some good stones of ore. The 35 to drive east, by two men, 2 fms. extent, at 4s. 10s. per fathom, in which the lode is poor at present. The 35 to drive east, by two men and two boys, 3 fms. extent, at 2s. per fathom; here there is a very promising lode; it will produce 1 1/2 ton of rich ore per fathom—opening good profitable tribute ground.—Tribute Setting: The pitch in the bottom of the 55 is set to four men and two boys, at 7s. 6d. in 1s., and two pitches are let to eight men, in the back of the 35 and 25, at 6s. 1d. in 1s. The remainder of the pitches which are in operation were let for two months; such being the case the men's time was not out. The prospect generally throughout the mine is looking encouraging towards the coming sampling. We have nine pitches working in all.—Eastern Mine: The 70 is let to six men to drive east, 4 ft. extent, at 7s. per fathom, in which the lode appears to be forming into a more settled state than it has been for some time past, and producing more muddle. At 7s. per fathom, and calculate there is 4 to 5 fms. to sink to communicate with the rise which is being put up from the back of the 70, about 4 1/2 fms., and is suspended on account of the ventilation being bad.

LADY BERTHA.—Capt. Harper and Metherell, June 8: In the 41 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prill, muddle, and ore, saving work. The water here has been very low, and we have this morning resumed operations in the winze sinking below this level. The ground in the rise above the back of the 20 east, towards the new shaft, continues pretty favourable, and the men are making tolerably good progress. In the cross-cut north of this level the ground is just now rather hard for driving through. In the winze sinking below this level (the 30) the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, muddle, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 6s. per fm. The lode in the 20 east is from 1 1/2 to 2 ft. wide, composed of muddle, quartz, and some good stones of ore. We have no material change to inform you in the tribute department. The sinking of the new shaft, we are glad to say, continues to progress favourably, with very little water coming out of it.

Capit. Harper and Metherell, June 11: In the 41 east we are just now driving on a branch to the north of the main part of the lode, composed of muddle, peach, and stones of ore; in the winze sinking below this level the lode, when last cut through was about 2 ft. wide, carrying muddle and good stones of ore. We have no change to notice in the ground in the rise above the back of the 30 east, towards the new shaft, being favourable for exploring; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, and ore, worth of the latter 2 tons, or 6s. per fm. In the 20 east the lode is driving by the side of the lode through a favourable ground, and promising for the production of ore. The tribute department presents much the same appearance as when last reported. At the new eastern shaft the ground is still pretty favourable for sinking.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, June 11: The engine-shaft, sinking by eight men, is in a strong ore lode, worth at present 15 cwt. per fathom. The 70 east will produce 15 cwt. per fathom, and is opening good stopping ground. The slopes behind this end are worth about 8 cwt. per fathom. The slope in roof of the 70 west is in a promising lode for lead; worth 10 cwt. per fathom. The 60 west is without change, but in the 60 east a change of ground for the better is coming in, and we don't expect we shall soon get another run of ground. The slopes in roof of this level are not so good as last reported, but will average from 8 cwt. to 10 cwt. per fathom. The new break and plunger work well, and the engine works slower on that account.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, June 6: There is no change to notice in the engine-shaft or in any other part of the mine since last reported. At the west mine no lode is cut yet, but the water is increasing very much.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, June 11: The lode in the 80 yard level north continues worth 2 tons of lead per fathom, and very promising. In No. 1 winze, sinking below the 60 yard level, the ground is hard, and the water delays progress, and the lode produces good stones of lead. We are doing our utmost to complete this communication as quick as possible. In No. 2 winze the lode is worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, and improving as we go down.—Williams's Shaft: The lode in the 40 yard level south is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. We have five pitches at work, producing a fair quantity of lead.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, June 8: The rise and winze having been correctly held, and a ladder-road put in, there is now a complete communication with the 62 and 52 east; here we have opened some ore ground, which will pay very well for taking away at a future time. The sampmen are now preparing to sink a winze below the 62 east, which will go down in a large and promising lode, spotted with grey ore. The slopes in bottom of the 52 east are still producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the adit shaft is small; ground moderate for sinking. The water has, however, increased here considerably during the last two or three days, occasioned by the late heavy rain. Four men have commenced to rise in back of the adit, against the said shaft, where the lode is small, and ground moderate for rising.

NANTY.—June 9: The lode at the roadway level, north of boundary, is 5 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the rise over this level, 70 fms. north of boundary, is 4 feet wide, producing from 1 ton 10 cwt. to 1 ton 15 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 10 yard deep level, north of boundary, is 4 feet wide, looking more promising of late. The five slopes over this level produce on an average about 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the deep adit there is no material change since last reported on. The three slopes over this level will yield on an average about 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.—J. Leen, J. Symons, June 6: Hambley's shaft is sunk 7 fms. 4 ft. below the 36; the lode in which we are sinking is about

1 ft. wide, producing spots of tin—nothing to value. We are of opinion that there is more lode standing to the south of this, which will be proved when we get to the 48, which we expect will be accomplished in about two months. We have communicated the rise in back of the 36 west, on main lode, with the winze in bottom of the 24, which has greatly improved the ventilation in this part of the mine. We have resumed the driving of the 36 west on main lode. The 36 east, on main lode, is here small and poor; we believe there is more lode standing to the south, therefore we have discontinued this drive, and set the men to cross-cut south. In the 36 east, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, containing spots of tin, but not to value; we have not reached the point yet where we had the tin in the levels above, nor do we expect to for two or three months. In the 34 east, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 14s. per fm. In the 13 east, on the north lode, the lode is shifted to the south, and, as far as we can see, it is producing rich work for tin, but we cannot give a correct value of it until it is further laid open. The pitches in this part of the mine continue, on the whole, to yield good work, producing about the same quantity as they have been doing for some time past. The 12 being at present badly ventilated, we have this day set an air-shaft to sink in Hambley's gully, for the purpose of ventilating this, the eastern part of the mine, which we hope to accomplish in about three months.—Lane's Shaft: In cross-cutting in the deep adit west, on Vitifer lode, we have cut through the lode, which is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of tin; we are still continuing the cross-cut north in search of obdurate lodes. The pitches here are looking much the same as usual, with the exception of Jackson's pitch, in bottom of the deep adit, which has improved, producing rich work. This pitch is 20 fms. in advance of the 12, east of the shaft. We have sampled for the present month (five weeks) 12 tons of tin, and expect our sampling for the next month (four weeks) will be about 10 tons.

NEW CROV HILL.—Capt. Hancock and Collins, June 11: The 55 east is easier, and improved in value. In the 35 east there is no alteration. No. 1 slope, in the 55, and No. 3 slope, in the 35, are also without alteration. In No. 2 slope, in the 55, we have cut through the lode, which is 10 feet wide, worth about 8 cwt. for 6 feet, but is likely to improve. The adit is cleared at Wheal Lonies to the present end, which is about 13 fms. east of adit shaft. About 4 fms. behind the end the old workers cut into the lode about 3 feet, and found it composed of lead, muddle, blende, and peach, from which we have taken out some good stones of lead, and the lode has a kindly appearance. We sampled, yesterday, about 5 tons of lead ore, the produce of about three weeks (say) 100s. worth.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, June 10: The branch of ore in the 90, east of Carr's engine-shaft, still continues; it will turn out about 1 ton of ore per fathom; the end is looking rather encouraging. The slope in the 80, east of Carr's, is yielding just the same complement of ore as for some time past—about 2 tons per fm. The winze sinking below the 70, over this slope, has improved since last week, now yielding fully 2 tons of ore per fm. Nothing new in the 70 east, but we fancy we are through the cross-course in the 70, west of the shaft, and are now inclining the end towards the lode, which is here by a flookan that we met with—perhaps it is not shifted far. The tribute pitches in this part of the mine, on the whole, are looking better. The 70, west of Symons's shaft, is without change—a good leader of ore in the end, that will turn out from 30 cwt. to 2 tons per fm. The 50, east of Good Fortune shaft, is producing good quality ore, and the strata, apparently, congenial for copper as we proceed towards the eastern cross-course. The slope in the 54, at Symons's shaft, is looking very well, worth fully 2 tons of ore per fm. We sampled, yesterday, over 90 tons of ore, and we consider it to be superior to what we have been sampling.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—O. Rickard, June 11: Since last week the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 ft. 6 in., leaving about 8 ft. more to get down the required depth for bearers, elstern, tip-plate, &c., which we hope to accomplish by the end of this month. We have cut into the lode in the bottom of the shaft about 2 feet, and find it to be composed of fluor-spar, muddle, and good yellow copper ore—so far as seen a very fine lode indeed, and far superior to anything we have ever seen on first pricking the lode.

The lode in the 64 east is composed of capel, spar, and muddle, impregnated with good spots of copper ore, the lode in the 64 west is improving, as the end inclines towards the west, and the 10 is also being carried up by the side of the tin-producing part of the lode, to facilitate the rising. The lode in the 52 west is full 5 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm., with every indication of further improvement. The lode in the slopes is 16 feet wide, yielding 15 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 52, east of No. 2 cross-cut, is just the same as last reported, producing about 7 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 52, west of No. 1 cross-cut, is composed of white iron, fluor spar, and muddle, with good stones of copper ore, worth of the latter 2 tons per fm. We have about 4 1/2 fms. more to drive to form a communication with the end driving east of No. 2 cross-cut. The lode in the slopes in the bottom of the 40 is still yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fm. At Vigar's shaft we have finished cutting the pit, and the men are now engaged putting in penthouses, which will be completed in a day or two, when we shall resume sinking the shaft under the 102. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper and tin ore. In the winze under the 82 fm. level the south lode is 3 feet wide, worth 6s. per fathom for tin.

NORTH BASSET.—G. Davey, June 10: In the rise in the back of the 152 the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. In the 142, east of the flat-roof shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of copper ore. In the 102, west of the cross-cut, the south lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. At Grace's shaft we have finished cutting the pit, and the men are now engaged putting in penthouses, which will be completed in a day or two, when we shall resume sinking the shaft under the 102. In the 102, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of copper and tin ore. In the winze under the 82 fm. level the south lode is 3 feet wide, worth 6s. per fathom for tin.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, June 6: The engine-shaft is now down 14 ft. below the 60; lode 6 ft. wide, not yet completely clear of the cross-course, but is producing fine rocks of copper ore, and looks likely to improve. In the 60 east the lode is about 3 1/2 ft. wide, and producing occasional stones of ore; in the same level west it is about 3 ft. wide, also producing stones of ore. In the 47 west the lode is about 5 ft. wide, ore throughout; in the same level east it is over 6 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore.—Setting: The 60 east, at 6s. per fm.; the 60 west, 2s. 11s.; the 47 east, 5s. 10s.; and the 47 west, 6s. per fm. We could get ready in about five weeks, which would suit the Camborne samplings, from 12 to 15 tons of pretty good copper ore.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, June 9: We had the misfortune to break the main rods in the new engine-shaft last Saturday, and only finished the repairs this morning. The mine I hope will be clear of water to-night, and the men regularly at work to-morrow.

NORTH MINERA.—June 11: The lode in the eastern shaft still continues to produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the bottom of the winze under the 45 yard level, east of sump-shaft, the lead course has gone south very fast; ground very congenial for lead, and at present producing good stones of lead. Should it take a more perpendicular dip I believe we shall have a great improvement. The pitch in back of the 15, west of eastern shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton of lead per fathom.

NORTH SHEPHERD'S.—Thomas Richards, June 10: We have set the engine-shaft to sink the first 10 fms. at 4s. 10s. per fm., by nine men; the shaft is going down very well, and I hope we shall make good progress. If water is not cut to impede the sinking, there is every probability of the shaft being sunk rapidly. We have asked the lode to sink to get under the engine-shaft, having only 3 1/2 fms. to get into the shaft. This bargain is set to four men, at 4s. 10s. per fm., and after this contract is worked out we intend putting the same men to rise above the adit, to hole to the shaft as quickly as possible. This

now getting under the tin ground driven through in the level above. The lode in the slopes in back of the 20, east of shaft, is worth \$1. per fm. The lode in the 20, west of the eastern cross-cut, and north of the old level, is worth \$1. per fm., and improving in size and appearance. The lode in the slopes in bottom of the 10, east of shaft, is worth \$1. per fm. We are still making good progress with the cutting down of the western shaft, and fixing pitwork. The erection of the engine is completed, and was yesterday worked for an hour; it went to and continued working beautifully, reflecting great praise on Mr. James, the engineer, for the speed and manner which it has been made and put together. No change worthy of notice in any other part of the mine since our last.

FESTRE LYGAN.—F. Evans, June 11: The sinking of the shaft in this mine will be carried on without delay, and no time will be lost in accomplishing this object as soon as possible.

PRINCE OF WALES.—W. Gifford, June 10: The shaft on Drake Walls lode is made good 12 fms. from surface, and hope to complete it to the 15 by the latter part of next week. We shall begin to sink. In the deep adit end east, on Good Luck lode, the men are making good progress. No alteration in the tribute department.

PROSPER UNITED.—S. Lean, W. H. Martin, Wm. Millett, June 11: We have cut through the lode in the 70, at Louisa's diagonal shaft; it is about 6 ft. wide, worth 100. per fm. for copper and tin, with every prospect of a speedy improvement, particularly so in driving west. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60, about 8 fathoms west of Louisa's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, producing 7 tons of ore per fm., worth 350. per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is worth \$1. per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 50 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing about \$1. worth of tin per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of Hill's shaft, is small and unproductive, being near the cross-course. The lode in the winze sinking below this level will yield 2 1/2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Hill's shaft, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hill's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and of a more promising character than it has been for several fathoms driving. The lode in the 60, west of Louisa's shaft, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 60 west, on north part, we are cross-cutting through the horse, and have about 8 fms. further to drive to intersect the south part of the lode, which proved so productive in the bottom of the 60. The ground at Hosking's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, is a little more favourable. The lode in the 60, east of Hosking's shaft, is worth for tin and copper 70. per fm. In the 50, east of Hosking's, we are cross-cutting through the lode, to ascertain its size and value.

PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, P. Rogers, W. Dunstan, June 11: Since the date of our last report we have cut the lode in the cross-cut south from Little Speed shaft; it is producing tin of good quality, but there is not enough opened to give it a value per fathom. There is no change of notice.

REDMOOR.—Thos. Taylor, June 9: The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, producing a great deal of muck, mixed with pencil and wolfram, and good saving work for copper and tin. In the 50 winze the lode is improving for tin; it is now working big, of a beautiful character; ground good, being set to sink at 40. 100. per fm. No alteration in the 40 cross-cut north. The tribute ground is usual.

RHOSWYDOL AND RACHEDDON.—E. Davies, June 5: We have now cut the lode in the 45 cross-cut. I stated some time ago that we should not expect ore immediately, as there is a broken piece of ground opposite the engine-shaft from surface down. I would also refer you to my report three weeks ago, where I said that I thought the water cut into in bottom of the engine-shaft must have come from a flat running at right angles from the lode; the result proves the correctness of the idea. There is a flat, but not at right angles; it rises about 1 ft. in 4 ft., and where we have intersected the lode the flat rises about 3 ft. from the bottom of the level; under that flat the lode makes lead ore, where we have intersected it; from present appearances it will yield a few hundredweights per fathom. There is much water oozing out of the lode. The flat will also rise from us as we drive westward, so that in going west we shall be more under it. At the cutting of the lode this level is the most promising of all the levels from surface to the 45, a depth of 40 fms. The men will square the end by to-morrow, and will then commence driving westward. There will now, I trust, be something to report upon every week. Should anything important occur in the meantime I will acquaint you.

E. Davies, June 10: We drove through the lode for about 6 feet in the 45 fm. level cross-cut; we were now driving west, upon the course of the lode. The end opens vaguely, and contains strings of lead ore through the lode it also contains wet.

ROARING WATER.—Capt. Thomas, June 9: I have nothing new to report, except that Grady's lode is very promising, from which we are stopping some fine purple and yellow copper ore. The Orchard lode is also promising.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Usher, June 10: The lode in Ellen's shaft is gradually improving, but we have not sufficient depth as yet to ascertain its value. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last week.

ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, June 11: Since my last report we have been sinking a small shaft, with the intention to ascertain the best position for our engine-shaft. To have the engine-shaft in the right place is of the utmost importance to us. In sinking this shaft we have cut the lode very rich indeed, and we have raised a large pile of rich work for tin; it is a dark grey stone, and the tin is all through the stone. As far as we can see, this would appear to be on the south part of the shaft, and we are also raising good work, with strings of tin, and pencil and wolfram, the same kind as you saw last week when you were down. This is a splendid discovery, and it is the only one of the mine the loose stuff run into the shaft, and I have had some timber and have now secured it, and shall with all possible dispatch sink this shaft to ascertain the extent of this rich lode, which I expect the ancient light of at the time they raised and carried away so much of the lode. Should the lode be taken away below us, we must remember the deepest point of the old workings was only 9 fathoms from surface, were we shall see no more old workings, and indeed, I have immense quantities of ground to take away the moment the stamps is set at work that will last for years without sinking a foot, which you have seen yesterday. At the same time, we must sink the engine-shaft I should say about 25 fathoms from surface, then we shall get water for dressing purposes, and, besides, the leaders of tin are increasing in size in depth. As we have such immense quantities of work to take away, I intend taking up the lode open at surface, as the tin is near to the surface, by an incline, as it can be done so cheap, and in the meantime drive and stop at the bottom of the shaft.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Burn, June 11: The sinking of the engine-shaft below the 30 is progressing very well, being now down 7 fms. 5 ft. No alteration in the character of the ground since last week. The lode has not been taken down for the last few days, as it is sinking a more perpendicular direction; at present we are sinking about 3 1/2 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 30 north still contains the same size and character as when last reported on. I have directed the men to drive on the eastern part of the lode, where the ground is more favourable for progress; therefore we shall let the main part of the lode stand until we get communication through to the winze. We have 7 fms. more to drive to reach this point. In the 30 south the ground is favourable for progress. The lode has increased in size during the past week; at present it is 3 feet wide, composed of blue flint, soft friar, and carbonate of iron, impregnated with fine muck and lead, altogether a very kindly lode. The winze sinking below the 20 is down 4 fms. 4 ft. The four men working away, and 27 fms. and 27 fms. of water, but will be resumed again as soon as the water is drained by the driving of the 30, which I expect will be done shortly. The tribute pitches are improved, and yielding good quality ore. Our engine and pitwork continue to work well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—E. Jackson, June 11: In the 50, west of ventilating shaft, the lode is 9 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, muck, and stones of ore. In the 60, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, no lode has been taken down this last week. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 1 lode, the lode has been taken down this week. In the 40, east of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin. In Stanton's cross-cut north, at the 50, the ground continues easy for progress. In the 30, east of Fallow's cross-cut, on No. 1 lode, we have intersected a small cross-course; no lode has been met with east of it yet. There is no change of notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BULLER.—T. Richards, June 10: Hodges's shaft is cleared up 8 fms. 4 feet below the 40, and another pump will be put in this afternoon, and we expect when cleared to the bottom of it the 50 will be met with. In the 40 fm. level end, driving west, no lode has been taken down this week. The four men working away, and 27 fms. and 27 fms. of water, but will be resumed again as soon as the water is drained by the driving of the 30, which I expect will be done shortly. The tribute pitches are improved, and yielding good quality ore. Our engine and pitwork continue to work well.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, June 6: The character of the ground in the 90 cross-cut north is just as stated in my report of last week.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Gleanville, June 10: In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is worth 100. per fm. In the 68, driving west, the lode is worth 120. per fm. At the flat-roof shaft the lode is worth 150. per fm. There is nothing new to report on in the other parts of the mine.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chagwin, June 9: In the 124, driving west of flat-roof shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper, worth about 100. 100. per fm., and the ground has been improved with tin, and in the 124, driving east of flat-roof shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper worth about 110. 100. per fm., but the ground is poor for driving. In the 105, driving west of flat-roof shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper, worth about 60. 100. per fm., and the ground is little more favourable for driving. Our tribute pitches are without change of notice.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND GARNATHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 9: The following tribute bargains were set on Friday last: The 70 cross-cut to drive north by two men, at 40. 100. per fm. A rise in the back of the 50 by four men, at 50. per fm., and 100. in 12. for the cross-cut, the rise in the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing tin, worth 100. per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and rich stones of ore. The 12 to drive east by two men, at 50. per fm., and a winze to sink under the adit by two men, at 50. 100. per fathom.

ST. DAVID'S (GOLD).—W. Brown, July 12: I have in the past week visited the St. David's Mine, and have to report to you as follows:—Since my last visit Capt. Paull has been engaged prospecting the St. David's lode, which is now opened in several places, and the general direction and character of it well exposed. At the lower portion, close to the road to Barmouth, it is, as mentioned previously, composed of clear white quartz, mixed with grey sandstone patches; but, in its advance up the hill, it changes from this to quartz, similar to the outcrop of the Elizabeth lode, and to the outcrop of Maude's lode—that is, largely mixed with copper pyrites. Capt. Paull intends opening more of the Elizabeth lode, has become slightly mixed with blende, exactly similar to the Prince of Wales gold-bearing stone. A shaft has been commenced on the surface, to meet the upper level at the extreme end of the workings, which will improve the ventilation, now required to be attended to. The workings of the main adit, to cut the Elizabeth lode, are progressing favourably, but would be much hastened if arrangements were made to lodge the workmen, as the difficulty the men have in finding lodgings prevents many good workmen making application, and the competition, therefore, is limited. Nothing has been done with the two Bwlchcoch lodes, and I should advise, for the present, that all the work possible should be done, with the object of further opening the Elizabeth lode as quickly as possible.

ST. DAVID'S UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cocks, J. Gilbert, June 6: At Ople's engine-shaft, sinking below the 174, the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 300. per fm. The 174 end, east of Billings's, is communicating with Ople's; this level has opened up good ground for the whole distance, but we shall not be in a position to drive it east from Ople's for a month from this date. In the 174 end, west of Billings's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 200. per fm. The slope, east of Billings's, in the back of the 174, is worth 400. per fm. In the slope in the back of the 174, east of Davey's winze, is worth 400. per fm. In the

164 end, west of Billings's, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 150. per fm. In the 154 end west the lode has not been taken down since last report. In the winze sinking below the 144 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 120. per fm. In the 134 end, west of Trussell's, the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. There is nothing new to report on.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—W. Williams, June 10: Since my last report we have holed the shaft to the deep adit level, and have now good air for extending this level to the Guide lode. We shall now get a tram-hoist to bring the tinstuff from the Guide shaft on the hill to the stamps. We are getting on very well with the wheel and stamps, and expect to be ready to work next week. The tin lode in the Guide shaft is looking as good as ever; should this continue we are sure to have a good mine.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carshaw, June 10: Since my last report the engineers and masons have been engaged laying the new boiler, and shall endeavour to get this work complete by the end of this week, or early in next, we shall then be able to stamp much tinstuff monthly; this month we have raised 4 tons of black tin more than we were able to stamp. The water being now in fork to the bottom of the mine we have been putting our pitwork in order, fixing such lifts as we think will keep the water.

We have now 15 men fixing the skip-rope in the north shaft, and hope by the end of this week to be drawing tinstuff here from the bottom level; there is a long run of tinground east and west of this shaft in the back of the 63, but we have a considerable quantity of tinstuff left by the old workers to clear from this level before we can set tributors on this ground. On Saturday we set our setting and pay-day, we set 33 tributes to 84 men and 6 boys, and the surface burrows to 8 men and 4 boys, and to 30 men and 6 boys on tinwork. We have good tin ground in the deep adit level north on Wheal Owl lode; and the 20 east, on Wheal Dower and Wheal Venton lodes, are looking well. The new engine is being brought home, and so soon as the masons have completed putting in the boiler they will commence the engine-house; when this machine is at work drawing from the engine-shaft I am convinced our returns of tin and copper will be such as to show the mining world we have first-rate mines.

TOLVADIER.—F. Gundry, June 11: The 88 fm. level is driven west by the side of the lode 7 fms. 1 ft. here to cross-cut the lode, and find that the iron course which was in the first cross-cutting 5 ft. wide is here only 1 ft. wide, beyond which we have driven 2 ft., and discovered ore. The lode since last evening has let out so much water that the 88 west is thoroughly drained, plainly indicating that we are near a course of ore. The 88 is driven west of the engine-shaft 17 fms. After passing a few feet of hard ground we have discovered a leader of spar and ore 1 ft. wide. The lode in the 83 east is of a very promising character, and likely to further improve. In the 67 east we are still driving by the side of the lode; we have 3 or 4 fms. more to drive to reach the run of ore ground gone down below the 60. We are preparing to resume the driving of the 60 east, and from the character of the lode in this end, and also at the 50, we believe we shall soon reach the ore discovered in the bottom of the eastern shaft. Our prospects are of a very cheering nature, and from present appearances another fortnight will place us in a much better position than we have been for some time past. Our engine is working well and water decreasing.

TREWEATIA.—T. Fooks, J. Scoble, June 8: The 40 fathom level has been driven south, during the past month, 5 fms. 3 ft., and north, 4 fms. 1 ft. In the south end the lode is improved, being 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm., with every appearance of further improvement. The lode in the north end, although it is not clear of the blende, is more promising, producing saving work for lead. The Tye level, in the 30 south, has been driven 6 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and is home to the slide, which caused the run in this level on the lode. The end is letting down a large stream of water, and we think it advisable to drive 2 fathoms more before we cross-cut to the lode, where, no doubt, we shall be clear from the influence of the slide, and be able to make good progress on the lode. There are three stops in the back of this level, producing on an average 4 cwt. each of lead per fm. Since cutting the water in the Tye level we find the water in the old mine is sinking faster, and, no doubt, will soon drain as low as the 30 fathom level after the lode is cut into south of the slide.

TREWEATIA UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, June 10: The engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by six men, at 200. per fm., lode is 1 ft. wide, and producing stones of tin; the ground is getting a little easier. The 50 west, to six men, at 90. per fm.; lode from 6 to 7 ft. wide; the ground here is hard, and which was the case in the upper levels until we got back west of the cross-course. The 38 west, to four men, at 50. 100. per fm.; lode from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, principally gossan, and yielding saving work for tin; this is a very kindly lode, and one which I think ought to make tin. The 25 west, to four men, at 80. 100. per fm.; lode 7 ft. wide, good work for tin, and worth from 60. to 80. per fm. The 15 west, to two men, at 50. 100. per fm.; lode 6 in. wide, and worth 80. per fathom. The 10 west, to two men, at 50. 100. per fm.; lode 6 in. wide, and worth 80. per fathom. The slope above the 15 west, by four men, at 50. 100. per fm.; lode worth from 60. to 80. per fathom. We are clearing up a bottom near the western boundary, which is immediately to the east of where they have a good bunch of ore in Trumpet Consols.

TYDDYNGWLADIS (SILVER-LEAD AND GOLD).—George Williams, June 8: Adit: May 30 to our measuring and setting-day, at No. 1 shaft our work for the month has been taking down the ore on the hanging-wall above shaft, cutting footwall for tramway, laying down same, taking old stulls away and fixing new, as so to prepare for sinking on the 30th. This shaft has been set 7 ft. by 5 ft., at 1500. per fm., the extent sunk for the past week being 5 ft. I am glad to report that the lode has greatly improved since our last report, with 20 ft. of good tin ground for silver-lead ore hanging on the wall, and which may be termed a very promising lode for improvement. No. 4 Winze: Our progress for the month has been taking down stulls, tramming stuff, and putting new stulls up, to prepare our sinking on the course of the lode on the 30th inst., set at 1300. per fm., the extent sunk for the past week is 6 ft. 2 in.; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. No. 2 Adit Rise: The progress for the month in driving, &c., is 5 ft. 9 in., the extent risen for the last week is 5 ft. 3 in.; I am glad to report that we have 2 ft. in width of good silver-lead, a little mixed with tin, and which we are driving down the course of a few days. The 20, east of Bennett's, is yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom, and shows good indications of improvement. The 80, east of Bennett's, is poor. James's shaft continues to produce about 3 tons of ore per fm. The 50, west of James's, is poor. Haynes's engine-shaft is without change to remark on. The 80, east of Haynes's, is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 70, west of Haynes's, is now worth 1 1/2 tons of copper ore per fm. The pitches are without change of notice. We sampled yesterday 250 tons (computed) of copper ore, of higher percentage than last sale.

UNITED DOLFRYNSOUG (GOLD AND COPPER).—G. Williams, June 8: Bog Shaft: The 20, north of Bennett's, is yielding about 2 tons of ore per fathom, and shows good indications of improvement. The 80, east of Bennett's, is poor. James's shaft continues to produce about 3 tons of ore per fm. The 50, west of James's, is poor. Haynes's engine-shaft is without change to remark on. The 80, east of Haynes's, is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 70, west of Haynes's, is now worth 1 1/2 tons of copper ore per fm. The pitches are without change of notice. We sampled yesterday 250 tons (computed) of copper ore, of higher percentage than last sale.

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VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, June 9: In the 124, south of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay-slate; the ground continues to improve in character and softness as we proceed. The blende pitches, six in number, are yielding their usual quantities. The barytes pitches are yielding as last reported. The slope in the 40 north, on Derrick lode, is yielding some rich lead stuff. The 20, north of Bennett's, is yielding good stones of lead ore. We shipped a cargo of blende on Saturday last.

WENTNOR.—John Kemp, June 11: Greatan: The lode in this shaft is rather small at present, and very much harder for sinking than it has been; but I have no doubt it will soon improve, as it is very changeable. We have about 2 yards more to sink to make 40 yards from the 84 yard level, which will give us 40 yards of back. I think it would be well to drive out at this point and intersect the east and west lodes. At Butler's Field the lode is very large, and of much the same nature as when last reported. The small lead of lead 1 spoke of in my last report, did not yet seem to improve, although we have been adding up the winze-shaft, and the lode has been improved, and it is our intention to drive west to prove a little more of its richness; the ground looks kindly, with a mixture of ore. Last week we fixed our ladders, and the parties-boards will be fixed to-day. The pump arrived this week, and will be set to work as soon as possible. Things now begin to look favourable, and, as I said before in my report, as soon as the pump is at work I should propose to drive north-east, so as to prove the other lode, which I hope to reach according to our expectations.—Surface: We have completed the reservoirs, except putting in the flood-gates, we have three in all.—Pen-bryn Mine—Adit Cross-cut: Our driving for the month is 11 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; the ground has been improved, and the lode has been improved, and it is our intention to drive west to prove a little more of its richness; the ground looks kindly, with a mixture of ore. Last week we fixed our ladders, and the parties-boards will be fixed to-day. The pump arrived this week, and will be set to work as soon as possible. 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3 fathoms. The 10 east end having been driven through 15 fms. of good tin ground, the lode in the end is now discovered by a slide. The 10 west having been poor for the last 3 fms. driving, at present shows signs of improvement, and produces a little tin. The 10 east end is now discovered by a slide. The 10 west having been poor for the last 3 fms. driving, at present shows signs of improvement, and produces a little tin. The 10 east end is now discovered by a slide. The 10 west having been poor for the last 3 fms. driving, at present shows signs of improvement, and produces a little tin.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, June 6: The ground in the engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking: the lode looks quite as well as can be expected for the depth, and there is every reason to believe that a fair trial will prove this a most valuable property. In fact, present appearances are quite enough to justify such an opinion.

WHEAL TRELAUNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Grenfell, June 6: As the general meeting is on Thursday next, we presume we need not send you a full report to-day, but will forward you a detailed one for the meeting. The lode in the 152, north of Trelawny's shaft, has improved, and is now worth 15s. per fm. We are getting on very well for our next sampling, which will be a little over the last.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, June 10: At the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 76, the lode is about 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mandle, copper, and tin ores, worth for tin 12s. per fm. The other parts of the mine are looking much as usual.

WHEAL UNITY CONROLS.—W. H. Reynolds, June 9: The ground in the shaft is rather hard, but we think it will not long continue so. The lode at the 30 is still looking promising, and giving out of the shaft; it is spotted with grey copper ore. No change in the 40 east, on engine lode.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, June 6: Tin Lode: The lode in the 110 cross-cut north is worth 9s. per fm. for tin. The 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12s. per fathom. The 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 7s. per fathom. The 80, west of incline shaft, is worth 6s. per fm. The 60, east of engine-shaft, is worth 5s. per fm. The 40, west of incline shaft, is worth 5s. per fm. Copper Lode: The 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is very near to the new engine-shaft; we expect to hole this month. The lode in the 55 west is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, mandle, and copper ore, but not to value. The lode in the 55 east has improved, worth now 16s. per fm. for copper ore.

YARNER.—H. Bartlett, June 10: The engine-shaft is down 7½ fms. below the 40; the ground much the same as for some time past. The men in the slope east of shaft are now engaged in taking away a poor piece of ground, which will take them until tomorrow to complete, after which they will be working on a lode worth from 2 to 3 tons per fm.; price for stopping 2s. 10s. per fm., former price 3s. 7s. 6d. The slope west of shaft, in the back of the same level, will yield 3 tons per fm.; the price for stopping 1s. 7s. 6d. per solid fathom; the former price 2s. 2s. The slope to the west of the latter is set at 1½, per solid fathom; the men in this slope are now engaged in putting in stull, &c.; this will be completed this afternoon; you shall have my value of it in my next report.

THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

The Department of Science and Art requires that every student shall have attended a course of 40 lectures before he can offer himself as a candidate, at the May examinations, for the Queen's or any other prizes. In the classes of the Miners' Association it has not been possible, during the past year, to meet these conditions. Classes have been in active operation at Tavistock, Gunnis Lake, Crow's Nest (near Liskeard), St. Day, St. Agnes, St. Ives, Helston, and St. Just; while classes, to which the teachers have not been able, from the pressure of their duties, to give much attention, have met as classes for mutual instruction in other places. Although the number of 40 lectures have been nearly completed in several classes, the class at St. Agnes has alone been enabled to claim the privilege. All the students who presented themselves for examination in mineralogy have "passed," and five have received honourable mention. The following are the names, as taken from the Science form issued by the Department:

Name.	School.	Occupation.	Teacher.	Prizes, &c.
BLENKINSOP, ALFRED.	St. Agnes	Miner	R. Pearce	Hon. Men.
BRYANT, NICHOLAS	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
HANCOCK, ALFRED	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
HANCOCK, JOHN, JUN.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
REMFERT, G. F.	ditto (of Truro)	Min. student	ditto	ditto
EVAN, FRANCIS	ditto	Miner	ditto	Passed.

The examination paper was one of unusual difficulty; the result, therefore, speaks well for the application of the young men to this important branch of study, and for the care bestowed by the teacher upon his class. But for the stringent regulations to which we have alluded, and which were made without any knowledge of an Association, working over two counties, and had reference to fixed schools, a numerous body of young Cornish miners would have taken an equally honourable position with those of St. Agnes. We hope the Examination Lists of 1864 may include those who were unable to compete this year.

PROPOSED MINERS' CONFERENCE.—An address to the miners of Great Britain has just been issued by the South Yorkshire Miners' Union, in which it is proposed "that a conference of the miners of Great Britain be held at an early date, for the purpose of considering their social status, with a view to its improvement, and to devise means to prevent or mitigate the consequences of those fearful atrocities that decimate their ranks, startle momentarily the public mind, then pass away like the shadow of a cloud over a field in summer; the only effects of which are hid from the public eye in the agonised bosoms of the victims of the slaughter, or buried, beneath the cold shelter of the workhouse." The general tenor of the whole document is offensive and ill-adviced, and its circulation is calculated to do the working collier infinitely more injury than anything that has been issued concerning them. We have ever advocated the cause of the men, upon the consideration that they are less able than the masters to help themselves, and it is upon this principle alone that we caution them to have no connection with the promoters of the proposed conference, whose sole object appears to be to create ill-feeling between the masters and the men, and to secure positions peculiarly advantageous to themselves. The combination proposed by the South Yorkshire Union will possess all the evils of the defunct National Association for the Relief of British Miners, without any of its advantages.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN BANK.—The undertaking now in course of formation under this title will be the first institution of the kind established in Russia, having for its basis of operations those principles and that peculiar system of banking which has made England so famous and so fully appreciated. There is only one bank throughout the entire Russian territory, besides the one now forming. The promoters hold an exclusive concession from the Imperial Russian Government, granting them special privileges, and permitting them to establish branches in every important city throughout the empire, which would place the English and Russian bank in the same, or, indeed, much better, position with reference to the Russian Government as that held by the Bank of England in past years in connection with the Legislature of Great Britain. The immense trade done in St. Petersburg alone, the extremely profitable character of that trade, and the deservedly high repute of the principal members of the Russian mercantile community, renders the present undertaking one of the most promising and certainly remunerative that we have seen for some time. The ground is entirely uncontested; the establishment of an influential and efficient banking institution is urgently called for in every part of the empire. The preliminary prospectus will be found in another column, and we understand in the course of a few days the full details will be published.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COAL TRADES.—A well-informed correspondent writes—"I do not think that any fear need be entertained that France will take less coal from England for years to come, and that she can ever be a competitor with England in the coal markets of the world seems highly improbable. It is true that the English steam coal is used no longer in the Imperial Marine, but the French coal thus withdrawn from the general French market leaves a void which Belgium or England has to fill up. France now requires 15,000,000 tons of coal per annum, while England requires 75,000,000 tons. France produced last year 9,400,000 tons, while England produced last year about 85,000,000 tons. Thus France has to obtain 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons of coal from abroad annually, while England can afford to export 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons annually. Under these circumstances, I do not see how the two countries can be regarded as competitors in the matter of coal."

In our advertising columns will be found the first annual report of the directors of the Teplitz Colliery Company. This colliery is one of four, the others being the Karbitz, Elbe, and Vistula, which Mr. Carne has introduced to the public within the last two years, the whole of which are being worked most successfully. The Teplitz directors say that they "are happy to be able to state to the proprietors that the information and experience which they have acquired since the formation of the company, as to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, have confirmed the opinion which they first entertained in that respect. The great extent and the excellent quality of the coal are unquestionable facts. The material condition of Austria is steadily improving, and, coupled with this, the gradual but sure extension of railways will produce an ever-increasing demand for coal, which is so essential an element in almost all industrial operations." Whilst Mr. John Brown, the company's engineer says—"I beg to add that, referring to my first report, published in the Mining Journal, and other papers, last year, I have, after a somewhat ripened experience, bearing upon your property at Teplitz, become more and more satisfied of the justness, propriety, and accuracy of everything contained in that report." The statement referred to is as follows:—"I am not aware, gentlemen, I can add much to this report. Possibly a number of questions have already suggested themselves to you; I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my power. I beg to express my firm conviction that you have secured a most valuable property at Teplitz, and that it will be your own fault if you do not make it yield a splendid return on the outlay. The coal only requires

to be won. Firewood is fast disappearing from the district, the winters are intensely cold, the markets are most ample, the demand will be exceedingly large, and the price high. The cost of raising and screening 400 tons of merchantable coal, including royalty or dues, will be 41s. 13s. 4d., or 2s. 1d. per ton; but allowing the large margin of 5d. per ton for advance in labour, which may possibly take place, or other contingency, the cost may safely be put down at 2s. 6d. per ton, whilst the lowest selling price, under any circumstances, is 5s., leaving a pit margin clear 2s. 6d." We understand the Elbe directors have recently offered an offer for that property equal to five times its cost. We may, therefore, congratulate all parties concerned in these very prosperous undertakings.

* With this week's Journal we publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains Papers on the Originators of our Railway System—the Two James's and the Two Stephenson's; The Whitehaven Colliery Accident—the Inquest; Meetings of Mining Companies; North Nant-y-Mwyn; Great North Tolgus; Wheal Trelawny; Lower Taldraws; Mining in Ireland—No. V; Manufacture of Oxide of Zinc.

* We shall also give a SUPPLEMENTAL next week, in which Papers will be published on the New System of Geology; The New Metal—Thallium; On the Carboniferous Grits, Shales, and Coal Measures of the Staffordshire Moorlands; The Railway System and the Shipping Interest; The English and French Coal Trades; and other matters now unavoidably omitted.

* With the Journal of May 30 was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains:—Money Making—No. IV.; Copper Mining in South Australia—The Kapunda, Bon Accord, Great Northern, Worthing, Wheal Ellen, North Rhine, and Yudanumutana Mining Companies; Meetings—West Par, East Wheal Russell, Wheal Harriet, Drake Walls, Wheal Harriet, and North Miners; White Grit Mine; Coal in America, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, June 12, 1863.

COPPER.	Per Ton.	Per lb.
Best selected, p. ton	82 0 0	—
Tough cake, p. ton	80 0 0	—
Tile, p. ton	80 0 0	—
Burra Burra, p. lb.	94 10 0	—
Copper wire, p. lb.	0 1 0	—
Sheeting & bolts, p. ton	96 0 0	—
Bottoms, p. ton	101 0 0	—
Old (Exchange), p. ton	82 0 0	—

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London	6 5 0-6 10 0
Do, to arrive	6 5 0-6 7 6
Nail rods	7 0 0
Do, Stafford, in London	7 10 0
Bars, ditto	7 5 0-8 0 0
Hoops, ditto	8 7 6-8 10 0
Sheet, single	9 5 0-9 15 0
Do, No. 1, in Wales	9 5 0-9 15 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0-5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto	5 7 6-5 10 0
Do, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0
Do, railway, in Wales	5 10 0-5 12 6
Do, Swed., in London	11 10 0-12 10 0
To arrive	11 10 0-12 10 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 14 6-3 0 0
Do, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 0-2 10 0
Do, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig	—

LEAD.	Per Ton.
English Pig, ordn.	20 10 0-21 10 0
Do (WB)	23 0 0
Ditto sheet	21 5 0
Ditto red lead	21 10 0-21 15 0
Ditto white	28 0 0-27 0 0
Ditto patent shot	23 0 0-23 10 0
Spanish	12 10 0

REMARKS.—In some branches of the Metal Market there has been a visible improvement during the past week. Shipping orders have been given out more freely, and prices assumed an upward tendency, while in others the reverse is the case—demand excessively dull, and prices declining. Upon the whole, however, the balance seems on the side of improvement, as there is considerably more business doing now than a month ago. Home orders continue small, consumers not being disposed to lay in stocks.

COPPER.—English manufactured in slightly better request, and none to be bought below full rates. Cake, tile, and ingot in fair demand for shipment to the Continent, but less required for India. Price scarcely equal to quotations. In foreign there is but little doing. Owing to the upward tendency of the standard of ore, rather than a good demand, prices have been maintained with tolerable steadiness. Barra Barra, 94s. 10s.; Kapunda, 95s.; Chili, 82s. to 83s.; Spanish, 85s. to 86s.

YELLOW METAL. In good steady request for shipment. Some attempts have lately been made, under the guise of quoting per ton, as in copper, instead of per lb., to obtain an advance in price, but without success, the number of manufacturers rendering such a stratagem fruitless. Braziers sheets, 7½d.; sheeting, 8½d.

IRON.—Rails firm at 5s. 10s. to 5s. 12s. 6d. at the works, and some large orders in the market. Merchant bars have been in better request, and the price has stiffened to 5s. 10s., 5s. 15s. in Wales, and 6s. 5s. f.o.b. here, some makers demanding 5s. 15s. and 6s. 10s. respectively. The tendency is now decidedly upwards. Staffordshire in ordinary demand, and quotations well maintained. Swedish bars quiet, and price not above 11s. 10s. to 11s. 15s. For Indian and Mediterranean specifications arrivals trifling. Scotch pigs have scarcely fluctuated throughout the week, and market closes at 50s. 9d. mixed numbers.

SPELTER.—The increased stock, acting with the very limited demand, has caused prices to drop; 17s. 15s. is generally quoted, but a little business has been done at 17s. 12s. 6d., cash.

LEAD.—English pig quiet, at 20s. 10s. for ordinary soft quality. WB unaltered, 23s. For manufactured descriptions there is more enquiry: bars at 21s.; sheets, 21s. to 21s. 5s.; pipe, 21s. 5s. Patent shot slow of sale at 23s. Spanish pig, 19s. 5s. to 19s. 10s.

TIN.—The market for English is pretty brisk, and prices very firm. In foreign a good business has been doing. Straits realised 127s. 10s. to 128s. cash, 130s. three months. Banca, 135s. The upward movement in Banca has been temporarily checked by the arrival of the 20,000 slabs afloat, which it was thought might not come to hand in time for the sale. Our calculations of the average quantity offered at the Dutch sales for the last five years included this 20,000 slabs in this year's lot, so there is still the deficiency of 33,634 slabs, quite sufficient to justify the expectations entertained of enhanced rates.

TIN-PLATES.—Prices are likely to improve on account of the advance in the raw material.

STEEL.—Our market for Swedish keeps steady, but the demand is so extremely limited that sellers for some time past have been quite unable to obtain any increase in the present low rates.

THE TIN TRADE.—(From a Correspondent.)—From the present appearance of affairs, from 73 fls. to 75 fls. is quite as much as can be expected to be realised by the Handelsmaatschappij on the 24th. The whole 20,000 slabs afloat has arrived, so that the matter stands—Stock on warrants, to end of May, 34,692 slabs; in Society's hands, for sale, 125,174 slabs—159,866 slabs. At the corresponding period of last year there was —on warrant, 19,900 slabs; in Society's hands, for sale, 152,219 slabs—172,119 slabs; consequently, the present disposable stock is 12,253 slabs below that at the corresponding period of last year. The general aspect of the market, showing a tendency to improve it, cannot be supposed that the sale will go at 67½ fls., as last year; but on the other hand, the deliveries in May, 1863, were considerably less than one-half the deliveries in May, 1862, so that there is not much inducement to speculate heavily for a rise; therefore, from 73 fls. to 75 fls. will probably be the figure, and it should certainly be rather below than above this estimate.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrivals only amounted to 33 ships, consequently the quantity for sale was trifling. House and steam coals were in increased demand, and a further improvement of 3d. per ton took place; manufacturers' scarce, and prices firmer. Best house coals, 16s. to 17s.; seconds, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 3d. to 15s. 3d.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday, the 50 arrivals contained only a small proportion of house coal, which met with a free sale, at fully 3d. per ton advance on Monday's quotations. Hartley's were a full supply, and a reduction of 3d. per ton took place; manufacturers' in steady demand, at previous value.—On Friday there were 43 arrivals; the quantity of house coal was again small, and found

ready purchasers, at a further advance of 3d. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration. Heston Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 16s.; Russell's Heston Wallsend, 16s.; Braddyl's Heston Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Harton Wallsend, 15s.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s.; Lambert's West Hartley, 15s.; Bute's Tanfield, 13s.; 2 cargoes unsold; 85 ships at sea.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET the chief business during the week has been in East Caradon, East Grenville, Grenville, Unity, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, Wheal Grylls, East Basset, Great Wheal Fortune, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Seton. East Caradon shares have fluctuated between 30 and 25, and up again to 27, 27½, at which price they leave off; the official report values the 50 east at 8s. per fm.; the 60 east, 18s. to 20s. per fm.; the 70 east is saving work; and the 70 west, 38s. per fathom, showing a further falling off. East Basset shares have been largely dealt in at 100, and down to 85, leaving off 89, 91. At East Grenville the lode has improved to nearly 6 tons per fm.; shares leave off firm, at 3½, buyers. Wheal Crebor shares, after advancing to 2½, 2½, leave off flat at 2½, sellers, and a very large business done in them. North Robert shares are again coming in demand at 15s. to 20s. North Dolcoath shares have been flatter. Wheal Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, at 6½, 6½, and 6, and leave off firm at 6½, 6½; the ends on the tin lode are improving, and, from appearances, it is likely to be a dividend mine before many months. A great demand has taken place for Wheal Unity shares, and the price advanced to 17s. 6d. to 20s. Wheal Grylls shares firmer. Wheal Margaret shares, after being flat at 30, sellers, have advanced to 34. Illogan Mines, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Wheal Seton shares largely dealt in, and leave off 23s. to 24s. Tincroft shares enquired for. Copper Hill shares rather flatter. Drake Walls shares flatter. West Caradon shares advanced to 27. Bottle Hill, 10s. to 12s.; Carn Camborne, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Central Miners, 35s. to 40s.; Clifford Amalgamated, 21 to 22; Cook's Kitchen, 25 to 27; Drake Walls, 1½ to 2½; East Rosewarne, 3 to 3½; Great South Tolgus, 4½ to 5; Great Wheal Fortune, 36½ to 37½; Hingston Down, 2½ to 2½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½; North Basset, 3½ to 3½; North Dolcoath, 2½ to 2½; North Gribbler, 3½ to 4½; North Robert, 16s. to 18s.; Providence Mines, 41 to 42; South Caradon, 40s. to 41s.; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Stray Park, 35 to 36; Tincroft, 19½ to 20½; West Tolgus, 7½ to 7½; Wheal Basset and Grylls, 25 to 26; Wheal Buller, 4½ to 5½; Wheal Edward, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Grylls, 29 to 31; Wheal Harriet, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 7½; Wheal Margaret, 34 to 35; Wheal Uny, 6½ to 6½; Illogan, 1½, 1½.

On the Stock Exchange, an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Drake Walls, 2½; East Basset, 90, 95, 93, 94, 91, 90, 88, 90; East Caradon, 31, 30, 29½, 27½, 26½, 25½, 26½, 28, 27; Grenville, 6½; Wheal Ludcott, 5½, 4½, 5; West Caradon, 27½; Cambrian, 4; Margaret, 34½, 35½, 34; Marke Valley, 6½; Tamar, 4; Tincroft, 20½; Devon Great Consols, 53½; West Basset, 12½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—General, 21½; Port Phillip, 1½; Yudanumutana, 3½, 3½, 3½; Cape, 2½; Scottish Australian, 4½; Worthing, 4. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 23½, 22½, 23; Santa Barbara, 4; St. John del Rey, 5½, 5½; Alamillos, 4; Don Pedro, 1½, 1½; Mariquita, 4; United Mexican, 6½, 7½, 7½, 7½; East del Rey, 1; Vallanzasca, 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½; Lusi-tanian, 1½, 1½.

The representative of the Government of Venezuela has authorised Messrs. Matheson and Co. to issue, at 60s. per cent., bonds to the extent of 1,000,000, sterling, bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable half-yearly. The principal and interest will be secured on export duties, which (by the consent of Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) will be collected by the British consuls, and the surplus will be applied to the redemption of the bonds. The bonds being issued at 60 per cent., and bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, it is obvious that capitalists will receive 10 per cent. upon their investments. The advertisement will be found in another column.

The St. David's Gold Mining Company, with a nominal capital of 100,000l., in shares of 2s. 10s. each, has issued a notice for the issue of the unallotted shares. In addition to the St. David's sett, the company has secured the sole right of exploring and searching for gold in the alluvial deposit of the River Mawddach, for a distance of about 10 miles from the estuary. A sample of the wet sand assayed by Messrs. Griffith and Barton, gave at the rate of over 1½ oz. of gold per ton; whilst the dry sand washed clean gave, according to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey's assay, over 6½ ozs. of gold per ton. It is estimated that 1½ oz. per ton would leave a profit of 30s. per ton treated. The profit even at this rate will enable the payment of over 50 per cent. per annum to be divided as dividends. The property has been carefully inspected by Mr. E. J. Bridell, a director, and Capt. Faulk, and very favourably reported upon. Full particulars may be seen in our advertising columns.

The Silkestone and South Yorkshire Coke Company has issued its prospectus. The capital has been fixed at 20,000l., in shares of 5s. each. The object of the undertaking is to manufacture coke from the Silkestone and South Yorkshire coal for steel making, blast-furnaces, foundries, locomotives, and other purposes. Negotiations are already pending for the supply of 900 tons of the coke weekly, and it is anticipated that the profit will be fully 20 per cent. The ovens will be completed within four months, and it is anticipated that the first dividend can be declared six months thereafter. Provisional contracts on advantageous terms have been made for the erection of patent ovens of the most approved construction, the capabilities of which have been well tested, and proved the yield of coke to be above the average.

The prospectus of the Maryport, Caldbeck, and Hesketh-new-Market Railway, has been issued. The proposed capital is 60,000l., in shares of 20s. each, and the line, which will be laid out in the first instance as a single line, will commence at Mealsgate and terminate at Hesketh-new-Market, the length being nine miles. The district proposed to be served is one of considerable importance. Besides its agriculture, it possesses other manufactures. The working of the minerals is at present confined to two lead mines, producing about 600 tons per annum, but it is want of railway transit that prevents their full development, as well as the prosecution of other mining adventures in the district.

At the Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2233 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,986s. 4s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 113s. 11s.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 5s. 7s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 159 tons 13 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
May 14	2971	111 10	6½	4 15 0	270 12 6
" 21	6146	117 3 0	5½	4 3 6	70 14 0
" 28	3270	111 12 0	6	5 1 0	72 5 0
June 5	3224	115 3 0	6½	5 1 0	75 5 0
" 11	2233	113 11 0	7½	5 7 6	75 1 0

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 10s., and in the price per ton of ore 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been the standard about 4s. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 6d.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 3897s. 9s. 1d. The profit on the two months' working was 2989s. 14s. 4d. A dividend of 2864s. (8s. per share) was declared, and, after paying 117s. 12s. 2d. income tax, 715s. 17s. was carried to credit of next account.

At the Botallack Mine meeting, on May 20, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a credit balance of 2429s. 11s. 6d. The profit on the three months' working was 1610s. 12s. 6d. A dividend of 1400s. (7s. per share) was declared and 1029s. 11s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Henry Boyne's salary was raised from 8s. 10s. to 10s. 10s. The agents reported that they considered the position of the mines unchanged.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 2134s. 15s. 10d. The profit on the two months' working was 1109s. 4s. 6d. A dividend of 1188s. (3s. per share) was declared, and 946s. 15s. 10d. carried to credit of next account. The testimonial (a gold chronometer watch and appendages) to Captain Robert Williams, voted at the February meeting, was presented.

At the Herodasfoot Mine meeting, on June 2 (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed a profit of 2278s. 16s. 2d.; the assets over liabilities amounted to 4285s. 10s. 5d. There was a cash balance of 2239s. 16s. 4d. A dividend of 1792s. (3s. per share) was declared. The agent's report again congratulated the shareholders upon having a good property. Taking all circumstances into account, the high percentage of the lead, the good reserve, and the healthy condition of the finances, he (Capt. T. Trevillian) could "confidently assure them that they need not be afraid of the usual dividends for the future." The machinery throughout the mine was in good order, both at surface and underground. The greatest detriment they had at present was the sickness of the water for stamping the halvans; there was no alternative, however, but to wait a few months for the change of the season, when, no doubt, there would be ample for all the machinery. Messrs. Loam, Glubb, Cauter, Davey, and Medland were re-elected the committee of management.

At the Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. Hallett in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of £354. 19s. 1d. A dividend of £201. (10s. per share) was declared. Details in another column.

At Boswell Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Balance last audit, £111. 6s. 6d.; tin sold, £2597. 3s. 8d.; £2011. 10s. 2d.—Mine cost, £10s. 6d. and sundries, £2181. 14s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, £121. 15s. 4d. A dividend of £121. (5s. per share) was declared, and £3001. 15s. 4d. carried to credit of next account.

At North Trekerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of £301. 4s. 9d. The profit on the two months' working was £441. 14s. 5d. A dividend of £441. 4s. (1s. 6d. per share) was declared, and £351. 4s. 9d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Pryor, Kitchin, and Trengoon reported upon the various points of operation.

At Wheal Mary Ann meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a credit balance of £2421. 6s. 4d. The profit on the three months' working was £151. 4s. 6d. The new pitwork for Clymo's shaft was charged, leaving £1601. 1s. 1d. to carry to credit of next account, the agents recommending that the dividend be suspended until they increase their returns, which they hope to do after they cut the lode at the 180 ft. level. It having been reported by the committee that no decision had been come to with the lords relative to the granting of the new set, it was resolved "That all speculative operations be suspended until the promise of the set be obtained."

At Worvas Downs Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a debit balance of £791. 13s. 5d. A call of 30s. per share was made. Captain Richard Harry reported that the new shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, is most important, as it will develop a part favourably situated for producing large quantities of tin.

At South Foxdale Mine (first annual general meeting), on Wednesday, an adjournment took place to the following day, in consequence of there not having been sufficient shareholders present to form a quorum. At the adjourned meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Joseph Tiltson in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet were received and adopted. It was stated that the amount of work done since the commencement of the company's operations had been considerable. The directors congratulated the shareholders on the favourable state of the mine, and hoped that all and each of them would exert themselves in placing the remainder of the shares, thereby securing for themselves a good and lasting mine. It was further stated that the directors had not taken any remuneration, and they did not intend doing so until the funds of the company were in a much better position than they were at present. The balance-sheet showed an amount in favour of the mine of £3001.

At Pedn-an-drea United Mines meeting, on Saturday, a call of 3s. per share was made. The agents' report appears in another column. At the special meeting, held after the general meeting, it was unanimously resolved to work Wheal Sparrow, portion of the set as a separate mine, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Martin, Pilsford, and Jardine, were appointed to carry out the arrangement for the separation.

At the Treylon Consols Mine meeting, on June 3, the accounts showed a debit balance of £401. 5s. 7d. There were employed seventy men on tinwork and eight men on tribute.

At the North Levant Mine meeting, on June 3, the accounts showed a debit balance of £481. 12s. A call of 3s. per share was made. The purser and committee were authorised to negotiate for a suitable engine for working the East Levant part of the mine. The report of the agents stated they had every confidence that their efforts in East Levant would be crowned with success.

At the Wheal Tremayne meeting, on June 5 (Mr. T. W. Field in the chair), the accounts for the three months, ending with costs for March, showed a credit balance of £761. 13s. 10d. It was stated that the arbitrators, appointed to decide the matters in dispute between this mine and West Wheal Providence, had awarded the Tremayne adventurers the sum of £651. The agents' report stated that there were now employed 78 men on tinwork and 30 on tribute. Upon the whole, the prospects were still cheering, and it was hoped, from present appearances, to raise about the same quantity of tin for the next three months as during the last.

At the Garden Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Labour cost, £311. 5s. 4d.; balance last meeting, £81. 15s. 8d.—£401. 1s.—Tin sold, 4 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. (less dues), £731. 12s. 9d.; leaving debit balance, £1601. 8s. 3d. A call of 41. per share was made. The shares of the mine were sub-divided into 1028. The agents' report stated there were 2 tons of tin in stock on the mine for want of stamping-power, which, if returned, would about meet the cost, and was of a rather favourable character.

At the Lower Taldra Slate Company (annual general) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Ponsonby A. Moore in the chair), a special resolution was unanimously passed authorising the directors to increase the capital of the company to any amount not exceeding £5000, either by the mortgage of the property, or by the issue of preference shares bearing a 5 per cent. dividend, redeemable at par after five years. Details will be found in another column.

At Great Wheal Vor United Mines meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, the accounts for the three months ending March will show—Balance last audit, £1711. 6s. 7d.; tin sold, £5861. 16s. 4d.; old materials sold and sundries, £271. 7s. 3d.—£7811. 10s. 2d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, £4251. 10s. 2d.; £10s. 6d. and sundries, £1611. 10s. 2d.—£5861. 16s. 4d. and sundries, £271. 7s. 3d.—£7811. 10s. 2d.—March dividend, £1471. 10s. 2d. March expenses, £1841. 4s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, £1611. 17s. The profit on the three months' working was £1611. 17s. 7d. During the three months ending March 78 tons of ground had been raised.

At the St. John del Rey Mine meeting, to be held on Friday, the report of the directors, to be submitted, states that the net profit on the working of the mines from March 21, 1862, to March 22, 1863, has been £7,311. 12s. 10d. The amount of interest on funds in hand that has accrued up to March 31, 1863, is £31. 3s. 1d. In England, has been £1310. 6s. 5d. These amounts, being carried to the credit of the profit and loss account, leave that account in credit, after paying the half-yearly dividend, due Dec. 19 last, and paying 10 per cent. thereon to the credit of the reserved fund, the sum of £5,002. 17s. 4d.; out of which the directors propose a dividend of 31. 10s. per share, free of income tax, which, with 10 per cent. added to the reserved fund, will amount to £2,3501., leaving to the credit of profit and loss £2621. 17s. 4d. Should the above proposal be adopted by the meeting the dividend for the whole year ending May 31 will be at the same rate as the preceding year—71. 10s. per share, free of income tax. The reserve fund at present amounts to £2,1561.

At the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the report of Mr. A. Trengoon will be considered. Stamford Hill Mine is sunk 105 fms. on the underlie of the lode. The copper ore exists in fine grains and small veins only. Under these circumstances he advises the company to secure the adjoining property, Charles Cross Mine—and explore the property from that side of the hill, or abandon the enterprise.

At the Kapunda Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, the reports submitted will show that the ore raised from the mine in 1862 amounted to 2926 tons, of 16½ per cent. average, and containing, therefore, about 478 tons of pure copper. The quantity of copper made at the smelting-works in the year was 486½ tons, and the quantity shipped to this country was 505 tons. The total expenditure for the year was £4,072. 1s. 8d., being less than that in 1861 by £120. 11s. 11d., and it includes a considerable expense incurred in completing the new engine-house and the other works, which, in the last report, were stated to have been rendered necessary by the crushing and falling in of the ground at the mines. The decrease in the expenditure, however, is due in great measure to a falling off in the quantity and value of the ore raised, for the quantity raised in 1862 fell short of that raised in 1861 by about 300 tons, and the average produce was more than 1 per cent. lower; and hence the equivalent of pure copper in the year was less in 1862 than in 1861 by about 100 tons. The average net price realised for the copper sold since the last general meeting has been lower than of the previous corresponding period, the price being for 1861-62, 891. 11s. 6d., and for 1862-63 only 881. 4s. 6d., and these two unfavourable circumstances have produced a result which the directors extremely regret—a small loss (1761. 12s.) upon the year's working. If, however, the cost of extra works were deducted from the year's expenditure, the balance would be turned to a very substantial extent the other way. There is at the credit of "profit and loss" an estimated sum of £6501. 1s., the realisation of which, however, depends upon the accuracy of the valuation of the stocks on hand. The directors believe that the estimate is one which may be depended upon; and they feel justified, therefore, in applying £1000. from that account in reduction of the amount advanced out of capital for permanent works, and in recommending the declaration of a dividend out of the surplus of 1s. per share, free of income tax. The stock of copper on hand here, and which is in course of realisation, will supply the means for both these appropriations. The manager still feels confident in the success of the mine, and is recommending as much as practicable. In September last he was able to effect a reduction in the general rates of wages at the mines equal to about 10 per cent. The state of the shafts, levels, and plant is generally satisfactory. Messrs. W. South and G. P. Barclay retire from the board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

The Wheal Ellen (South Australia) Company have received subscriptions for more than two-thirds of the new capital. The list will shortly be closed.

No advices are to hand from South Australia by the mail delivered this day. This is a source of great disappointment to the mercantile community, and more particularly to those interested in the several mines in that colony. Contrary winds had prevailed on the coast for some time, and caused the branch steamer, no doubt, to be behind time at King George's Sound. By way of Melbourne, however, we learn that the price of copper at Adelaide was quoted at 881. per ton; and that the report of the Burra Burra showed that upwards of 4000 tons of ore had been raised during the half-year, of the usual percentage of 23 per cent. The profit realised during that period was nearly £12,000. Another dividend, of 101. per share, had been paid in the newly-discovered mine called the Mooltan, making 301. per share in about nine months. With respect to the Yudanamutana, it is stated that all doubts as to its extraordinary value have been fully removed by the quantity of ore already exposed. It is also reported that the Blinman, one of the mines belonging to the Yudanamutana property, will prove equal to the Burra Burra, if it does not exceed it, in richness.

NEW YORK, MAY 27.—The demand for domestic Coal is fair, and prices have advanced, the supply proving light. The enquiry is good for the East; sales from yard, \$7 to \$7-75 per ton. In foreign the business is fair, and at full prices; sales of 3200 tons of Wright's Liverpool gas coking, to arrive; 450 tons of gas Cannel, 600 tons of Welsh steam, 375 tons of South Wales Newcastle, 900 tons of New Pelton gas, 207 tons of Baker gas Cannel, and 94 tons of Ramehead gas Cannel, all on private terms.

NEWCASTLE, JUNE 11.—The market for this week has been particularly dull. Harwood is looking well; the level driving in virgin ground, to intersect the north and south vein, is expected to cut the vein in a few days. In former years it was exceedingly productive. Neither Heath shares are exceedingly quiet. Tyne Head shares are very firm, but the transactions have been limited to small purchases. The prospects of this mine are highly encouraging.—EDWARD BROWN.

LEEDS, JUNE 11.—During the past week the Mining Market has been very firm, with a good enquiry for shares. From the Cornubia Mine the reports are highly satisfactory, and I consider that this undertaking will shortly hold a very high position, and that the shares could be bought at once. Wheal Providence is rapidly being drained, when a considerable advance may be expected for the value of the shares. In North Jane, Wansleydale, and North Hallabeg the improvements have been con-

siderable, and the shares are well worth buying for a rise. Advice gratis.—EDWARD BROWN, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

LEEDS, JUNE 11.—There has been little animation in mining shares this week, only a moderate amount of business having been transacted. Quotations continue depressed. North Jane shares are firmer in price, with an upward tendency. At a meeting of the directors of the Cornubia Mine (Yorkshire)—At a meeting of directors in this productive and promising mine, held at the office of the company, in Leeds, to-day (Thursday), it was decided to pay a dividend of 51. per share at the beginning of July, leaving a sum in hand sufficient to pay for the new hydraulic engine, and a surplus besides. This will be the second dividend paid by this successful mine during the present year, a dividend of 51. per share having been paid in March last.—JOHN GLEDHILL and Co.

MINING IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.—In another column of this day's Journal, we publish the first of a new series of "Mining Notes," by our esteemed correspondent Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., in which the mines of the Tavistock district are treated of, as well as North Wheal Robert and Sortridge Consols. The information being the result of personal investigation, will prove of very considerable interest, especially to those immediately concerned.

THE NANTOS MINE.—In the Mining Journal of May 30 reference was made to the fact "that a branch or dropper of ore into the main lode had been intersected much sooner than anticipated;" and in last week's Journal it was stated "that the lode had been cut into for about 2 feet, opening up a solid rib of lead ore." Subsequent reports from the agent affirm that the lode is now from 1 to 2 fms. wide, producing a large quantity of rich ore. According to carefully compiled estimates, the average of the lode will yield 1 ton, or 201. worth of ore per fm., which for 780 fms. would give 15,6001. as the value of the silver-lead above the adit. The adit is spoken of as being in every way adapted for the purposes of the mine. The total expense (per ton) of raising the ore is thus computed:—Tutwork shafts and levels, 21.; stoping or raising ore, 31.; dressing, 21.; carriage and freight, 11.; materials, timber, and iron, 11.; royalty, 11.; sundries, 11.; total, 121. per ton. It is calculated that 1 fm. deep of the lode longitudinally, or 60 fms., can be fairly taken away monthly, which would leave a net profit of about 81. per fathom, or 4801. per month, or 57601. per annum.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—JUNE 3: (Professor A. C. Ramsay, President, in the chair). The Rev. Richard Wilson Graves, M.A., rector of Totting, was elected a Fellow. The following communication was read:—"On the Section at Moulton-Quignon, and on the peculiar character of some of the Flint Implements found there," by J. Prestwich, F.R.S.

On Wednesday next the following papers will be read:—"On the Relations of the Sandstones of Cromarty with Reptilian Footprints," by the Rev. George Gordon, LL.D., and the Rev. J. M. Jones.—"On some Tertiary Shells from Jamaica," by J. Carrick Moore, F.R.S.; with a note on the Corals, by P. Martin Duncan, M.B. Lond., F.G.S.—"A Description of a new Fossil Thecidium from the Miocene of Malta," by J. Denis Macdonald, F.R.S.—"On the Sandstones and Shales of the Collier of Scarborough, with descriptions of new species of Fossil Plants," by J. Leckenby, F.G.S.—"A Monograph of the Ammonites of the Cambridge Greensand," by H. Seeley, F.G.S.—"On the Geology and Mineralogy of a part of Borneo," by M. Cornelius de Groot.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.—VALE'S CONTINUOUS PROPELLER.—At a numerously attended meeting of this society, held at 35, St. Swinith's-lane, City, on June 6, the discussion of Vale's new system of marine propulsion was resumed. Messrs. Walker, Oubridge, Ives, Ross, Jones, Briggs, Vaile, and the President (Mr. Joseph Newton) took part in the proceedings. It was almost unanimously agreed that the principle of Mr. Vaile's plan, which has been shadowed forth in the Journal on a previous occasion, was correct, though in detail it might be open to modification. There certainly appear, to be some excellent points about the submerged propeller, and it may be trusted that the ingenious inventor will obtain that share of attention from the engineering public generally which his proposition entitles him to hope for. It was stated that a model of the apparatus may be inspected at Mr. Vaile's chambers, 22, Basinghall-street, City. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman referred to the painful case of Mr. Robert Armstrong, C.E., and appealed to his fellow-members for subscriptions on his behalf. Eventually a subscription was opened up in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Newton. Two papers having been announced for the July meeting—one by Mr. Muir, on "Forgings in Iron," and the other by Mr. Stanley, on "A Substitute for the Slide-link Motion"—the meeting separated.

THE ALKALI WORKS REGULATION BILL.—The bill for securing the more effectual condensation of Mariatic Acid Gas in Alkali Works was read the second time in the House of Commons on Monday, and it is proposed that it should come into operation on Jan. 1, 1864. In every alkali works not less than 95 per cent. of the muriatic gas evolved is to be condensed, the owner being liable, in case of default, to a penalty not exceeding 501. in the first instance, and not exceeding 1001. after a previous conviction. The condensation must be effected to the satisfaction of the inspector (an officer to be appointed under the Act); and after notice from him of a continuing offence, the owner is liable to a penalty of not exceeding 301., nor less than 51. per day during its continuance. All alkali works must be registered with the inspector, whose register must contain the name of the owner, the parish or township in which the work is situate, and the name of the articles produced. Change of ownership must be notified within a month. The Board of Trade may appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors, if necessary, such appointment being published in the London Gazette. Land agents and persons interested in patents for the decomposition of salt, or the condensation of muriatic acid gas, are excluded from the office of inspector or sub-inspector. The inspector has power to enter any work (by day or night) to inspect and examine the efficiency of the condensing apparatus; the work, however, is not to be obstructed. The owner or agent must render the inspector or sub-inspector the necessary facilities for entry, examination, and testing. Violation of the Act renders the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding 101. The inspector is, on or before March 1 of each year, to make a report to the Board of Trade. The owner of alkali works may make special rules to compel their workmen to obey the Act, and may annex penalties for violation of the rules, so that no penalty exceeds 21. for any one offence. The remaining two clauses refer to the recovery of the general penalties, and the penalties against the special rules.

THE ARBITRATION BETWEEN THE ADVENTURERS OF WHEAL MARY AND WHEAL KITTY.—In the Ball Court, on Tuesday, Mr. M. Smith (with Mr. Arundell Rogers) showed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Bullar to set aside the award of Charles Thomas, which had been made, defining the limits of the mining leases of the respective mines, on the ground that the arbitrator had exceeded his authority, and had not fully decided on the matters referred to him. The learned Judge, having heard a part only of the arguments, suggested that the better plan would be to send the award back to Mr. Thomas, with a strong recommendation that he should call in a legal gentleman to assist him, that gentleman to be named by the learned counsel in the case.—After some consultation, this course was agreed to.

CALLS "DUE," THOUGH NOT "PAYABLE."—In the Inns of Court Hotel Company, "a point arose," says the Times reporter, "of very great interest to the numerous class of persons who apply for shares in any of the various joint-stock companies which are daily announced." The case came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, on the application of a person who had obtained an allotment of 500 shares in the so-called Inns of Court Hotel Company, for which he had to pay 2501. Wishing to get rid of the greater part of them (400), he applied to the company to register a transfer. This he was told he could not do until he paid a call of 11. per share, in addition to what he had paid on the allotment, and which would make a further sum of 5001. His application, as no call was yet really due. The Court, however, said a call might be "due," though not "payable," and a resolution to make a call might itself be a call. They, however, granted a rule nisi, to have the question discussed and determined.

SURETYSHIP.—In the case of Lee v. Jones, in the Common Pleas, the plaintiffs, Messrs Lee and Jordan, coal merchants, had had in their employ a man named Packer, who served them under an agreement dated November, 1851, by which he was to be on commission. He remained in their employment till 1861, when, being largely indebted to them, they told him he must provide security, or quit their service, whereupon Packer obtained securities, amongst whom was the defendant, who, in October, 1861, entered into a written agreement with the plaintiffs, under which he became responsible for Packer to the amount of 1001. At that time Packer was indebted to the plaintiffs a sum over 12001., but this fact was not disclosed by them to the defendant. In 1862 Packer, being a large defaulter, was discharged by the plaintiffs; and the defendant was thereupon called on to pay under his agreement. He refused to do so, and pleaded to this action that he had been induced to enter into the agreement by fraud.—The Court held that the non-communication by the plaintiffs of the fact that Packer was indebted to them at the time when the defendant entered into the agreement as surety, was evidence for the jury sufficient to support the plea of fraud, and, therefore, that the plaintiffs had no right to recover.

LIABILITY OF MINERS TO FENCE SHAFTS.—The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that the licensee of a shaft must fence the orifice or the land to prevent accident. The question arose out of the death of a mare from falling into an unfenced shaft, opening up on a field near Holywell, in Flintshire.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IN UNREGISTERED COMPANIES.—It has been held by the Court of Queen's Bench, in *Lanyon v. Smith*, that a shareholder in an unregistered company, which, after such a shareholder has parted with all his shares, becomes a registered joint-stock company, cannot, upon the winding-up of such registered company, be made a contributory thereof, but remains liable for all debts incurred by the unregistered company whilst he was a shareholder therein.

SOMERSET AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—We hear that the subscription list of the North Somerset Railway is progressing favourably. Owing to the large outlay required to make a branch line to the important coal fields of Timbary and Camerton, it is expected that the colliery proprietors in those localities will be large contributors to the undertaking. Sutton Wick coal field, near Bristol, which had been stopped for several years, has lately been re-opened by a new company. It is said that this pit possesses one of the finest veins of coal in Somersetshire, and the company has gone to a great expense in erecting new engines and out-buildings. In honour of the reopening, the works of the company were on Saturday evening treated to a handsome collation at the house of Mr. Cook, one of the principal proprietors.

MR. C. STUART BARKER, MINERAL AGENT, 12, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, has UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR NEGOTIATING PARTNERSHIPS, AND DISPOSING OF COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, AND MINERAL PROPERTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Proprietors disposed to sell or let, and parties desirous of purchasing or leasing, may generally accomplish their wishes through this agency.

JAMES H. COCK, MINER SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. J. H. Cock, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

SHARES FOR SALE:—100 Cefn Cilcen, 100 Quebrada Mining Company (£3 10s. paid).—State highest price to "A. B." care of Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings.

QUARRY MANAGER.—WANTED, A MANAGER for the DIPHWY CASSON SLATE QUARRY, FESTINOG. He must be a practical quarryman and slate dresser, competent to superintend the measuring and letting of the works, and also be fully acquainted with the working of an extensive slate quarry in all its branches. He is required to be conversant with the English and Welsh languages, and to give good references as to his character and abilities.—Applications to be made to Mr. Wm. FIERCE, The Bank, Portmadoc, on or before the 22d inst.

MANAGER, CASHIER, SECRETARY, or SHIPPING AGENT, for an IRONWORKS or COLLIERY.—Address, "F. Z." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MANAGER, SECRETARY, or OVERSEER for a SLATE QUARRY or OTHER WORKS.—Address, "G. O." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

OVERSEER, TIMEKEEPER, PAYMASTER, and BOOK-KEEPER for a RAILWAY COMPANY, CONTRACTOR, or OTHERS.—Address, "F. W." MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ENGINEER AND MANAGER FOR A LEAD MINE.—WANTED, A PERSON COMPETENT TO UNDERTAKE THE ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of the MINE, MACHINERY, and WORKS, both surface and underground.—Applications to be addressed Mr. THOMAS HALL, mine agent, Castleton, near Sheffield.—Castleton, June 8, 1863.

To Directors, Solicitors, Secretaries, &c.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC COMPANIES.—Now ready, price 2s. 6d., A HANDY BOOK OF WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT, IN ORDER TO FORM ANY MERCANTILE, MINING, AND OTHER JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for Projectors, Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Creditors, Solicitors, Secretaries, and other officers. By THOMAS TAPPING, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C., and to be had of all booksellers and newsmen.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	100	£13 8 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	13 8 6	ditto
ditto	100	13 8 6	ditto
ditto	60	13 10 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.
ditto	107	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	107	13 6 6	ditto
ditto	11	11 8 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

Sold on the 11th June.

Masyrreddu	64	13 19 0	A. Eytton.
Coelia Llys	137	14 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	8	12 11 0	A. Eytton.
Rhosmor	30	13 6 0	Walker, Keates, & Co.
Perry's	30	13 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryn Gwilog	35	13 9 0	A. Eytton.
Long Rake	12	13 0 6	ditto
Orehead	5	12 17 6	ditto
North Henblas	10	12 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell	16	12 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llangynog United	30	12 11 0	ditto
Cefn Cilcen	10	12 13 0	ditto
Llanerchymur	16	13 9 0	ditto
Merilyn	3	12 7 0	ditto

Sold on the mine.

Merilyn	3	12 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
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BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Leeds & St. Aub. ..	4 17 0	23	£70 10 0	£ 342 13 0—Chyndaur.
Bottle Hill	4 0 0	0	65 15 0	—Charlestown Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Bassett	70	£5 12 0	Treloweth	71	£3 19 6
ditto	69	4 12 0	ditto	11	11 1 0
ditto	66	3 4 6	ditto	18	5 14 6
ditto	63	4 0 0	Pendeen Consols ..	59	21 11 6
ditto	59	4 18 6	ditto	35	21 11 0
ditto	43	5 13 6	ditto	10	3 12 6
ditto	42	11 14 6	East Carn Brea ..	35	4 8 6
ditto	36	3 6 6	ditto	34	4 10 0
ditto	34	3 4 6	ditto	32	7 9 6
Carn Brea	73	7 2 0	Rosewarne Consols ..	28	10 1 0
ditto	67	3 0 6	ditto	25	5 5 6
ditto	46	3 17 6	ditto	27	5 14 6
Par Consols	82	7 0 6	Copper Hill	54	14 10 0
ditto	77	7 0 0	ditto	34	7 16 0
ditto	58	3 10 0	Wheal Uny	40	4 16 6
Wheal Prosper United ..	56	3 9 6	ditto	28	6 13 6
ditto	52	3 15 6	Wheal Buller	51	24 14 6
ditto	50	2 16 6	ditto	10	15 8 6
ditto	28	4 16 6	Wheal Anna	28	5 9 6
Great South Tolgus ..	59	9 5 6	Nautilus	28	5 18 6
ditto	49	9 9 6	Great Alfred	25	2 12 0
ditto	42	10 4 6	New Rosewarne ..	20	7 6 0
ditto	32	4 16 0	Carn Brea United ..	16	7 1 6
West Fowey Consols ..	56	5 15 6	Rosewarne United ..	15	3 13 6
ditto	56	5 15 6	South Dolcoath ..	7	11 1 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Bassett	482	£2398 8 0	Copper Hill	88	£357 0 0
Carn Brea	245	1097 9 6	Wheal Uny	68	379 18 0
Par Consols	217	1318 1 0	Wheal Buller	61	293 4 6
Wh Prosper United ..	186	647 5 0	Wheal Anna	54	295 13 0
Great South Tolgus ..	182	1594 11 0	Nautilus	28	165 18 0
West Fowey	123	761 14 0	Great Alfred	25	65 0 0
Treoweth	115	672 11 6	New Rosewarne ..	20	148 0 0
Pendeen Consols	104	277 8 6	Carn Brea United ..	16	113 4 0
East Carn Brea	101	547 1 6	Rosewarne United ..	15	55 2 6
Rosewarne Consols ..	97	734 7 6	South Dolcoath ..	7	77 7 0

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WEST CORNWALL CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 IN THE MANOR OF KILLEWERRIS, NEAR CHACEWATER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
 Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
 Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
 Deposit 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.
 Subsequent calls as may be necessary, but on careful calculation, on the best authority, it is thought that not more than £2 10s. per share in all will be required.

DIRECTORS.
 THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, S.W. [cheap, E.C.
 THORNTON G. EASTO, Esq. (Messrs. Easto and Parley), 33, St. Mary-at-Hill, East-
 CHARLES HENRY MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave, S.W.
 THOMAS OUCHTERLONY, Esq., 187, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 GEORGE SCAMMELL, Esq., 54, Skinner-street, E.C.
 THOMAS COOPER SMITH, Esq., 5, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
 JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
BANKERS.—The English and Irish Bank, 25, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Croxley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
AUDITOR.—Samuel Burgess Gannell, Esq., House of Commons.
LOCAL MANAGER.—Capt. Middleton (late of the East Wheel Rose Mine, Cornwall).
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. William Thompson.
OFFICES.—12, COPTHALL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
 This company is established for working and fully developing the valuable tin and copper mines contained in the manor of Killewerris, near Chacewater, in the county of Cornwall.

The set is very extensive, being one mile on the course of the lodes, and about the same on the parallel, and is held under leases of twenty-one years, at the moderate royalty of 1-18th.

It is situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral districts in the county of Cornwall, being surrounded on every side by mines which have yielded enormous quantities of ore, and paid vast profits, such as the Great Consolidated, United Mines, Clifford, St. Day United, Unity Wood, Great Busy, North Trekerby, &c., their relation to this property (as shown in the district map, to be obtained on application at the company's office) being a sufficient guarantee of its mineral character; the profits paid by many of these mines are almost incredible, viz.:

The Great Consolidated £1,000,000
 United Mines 500,000
 St. Day United 360,000
 Unity Wood 250,000
 Great Wheel Busy .. Great profits in former workings, now yielding immense returns.
 Clifford Mines 100,000
 Trekerby Mine 100,000
 North Trekerby Continuing dividends.

The West Cornwall Consols embraces several thoroughly well-defined lodes, embedded in highly congenial and mineralised strata, consisting of a light coloured and soft killas, with two large elvan courses traversing the set, and, looking at the geological features, practical miners of eminence are of opinion that it is one of the most valuable mining properties in the district, only requiring time and capital for its profitable development.

A portion of the set was wrought one hundred years ago, by a few poor miners, to the depth of 8 fms. from surface, on a tin lode, and judging from the immense excavations made by them the yield of mineral was very great; during these workings, and whilst driving on the tin lode, a junction with a copper lode must have been arrived at, and from the large and splendid rocks of ore now to be seen in the level it is the universal opinion that on clearing the adit a valuable course of copper ore will be found. The present proprietors have sunk a mine on the copper lode, forming the junction, and have broken through some beautiful rocks of the yellow sulphureted of copper, coated with the black and purple oxide, which gave on assay from 15½ to 25½ per cent. of pure copper; a yield of such rich copper ore is unusual at so shallow a level. Taking, therefore, the fact into consideration that the old workers carried on their operations exclusively for tin (copper ore not being then of any known value), confidence may be placed in the foregoing opinion, and if found correct the mines will give large returns almost immediately.

The mines are located about midway between the towns of Truro and Redruth, having the West Cornwall Railway passing through the centre of the set, thereby affording communication with the principal sea ports in the county, and providing very cheap and easy transit of materials to and from the mines, a feature of great importance to a mining company.

Arrangements have been entered into with the present proprietors by which this company will acquire the whole of their interests in the different leases under which the set is held, with all the work done on the mines, for the sum of £7000, the greater part of which is to be paid in shares of the company.

The primary object of the company, for the speedy and effectual development of the set, is to sink a shaft 60 fms. from surface, to intersect the lodes at that depth, and to erect an engine with proper machinery for carrying out the works on a large scale (simultaneously clearing out and proving the old men's workings), from which great and profitable results may be fairly expected.

The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. From careful calculations and estimates made by first-class mining engineers, it is confidently believed that not more than £2 10s. per share at the utmost will be required to fully open up and prove the mines; and future calls will not exceed 10s. each. A large proportion of the capital being already subscribed, the directors will proceed with the works as soon as they deem that a sufficient number of shares has been applied for.

Several reports, from some of the best authorities of the day, bearing testimony to the worth of the mines, are appended, the tenor of which affords the directors great confidence in bringing the property before the public as a sound investment.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich ore from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, forms of application for shares, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be forwarded to the brokers, bankers, or secretary of the company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

ABERDOVEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,
 MERIONETH, WALES.

This mine has recently been divided into 5000 shares (originally 700); 3500 are allotted to the present holders, and 1500 are offered to the public at £2 per share, £1 to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of 10s. each, at intervals of three months, forming a working capital of £3000. This, it is considered, will be amply sufficient to enable the company to make large returns, and bring the mine into a dividend position.

Lead ore is now being raised nearly sufficient to meet the expenses of the mine, and with further capital the returns will be considerably increased.

There are two water wheels on the mine, and ample power and machinery for raising, dressing, &c., 200 tons of ore monthly.

Any further information can be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Laws, 50, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom application can be made for the shares.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
 Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.
 Deposit on application 10s. per share, and a further deposit on allotment of 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
 W. R. MOUNTCASTLE, Esq. (Messrs. William Mountcastle and Son), Manchester, and Director of the London and South Western Bank.
 JOHN HAFENDEN, Jun., Esq., 15, Lansdowne-road North, Kensington Park, W.
 ERNEST GEORGE FELLOWES, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.
 FAITHFUL COOKSON, Esq. (Messrs. Faithful Cookson and Co., accountants), 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Managing Director.

(With power to add to their number from incoming members).
BANKERS.—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
SOLICITOR.—J. Arthur Morgan, Esq., 14, 17, and 18, Gresham-house, E.C.
ENGINEER.—William Henry Gray, Esq., C.E. St. Austell, Cornwall.
OFFICES.—95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
 This company has been established to work the valuable and well-known Wheal Speedwell Copper and Tin Mine, which is situated in the parish of Breage, about three miles from Marazion, in the county of Cornwall.

It adjoins, and is surrounded by, some of the most productive mines in the county, including Wheal Grylls, East Wheal Grylls, Tolvaaden, Wheal Charlotte, and others, which have returned some hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of copper ore.

The former workings of this mine, from which returns of copper ore at the shallow depths, amounting to £167,670, were made, were discontinued in consequence of differences, law-suits, and charges, which arose between the parties; satisfactory arrangements have now been completed for its re-working, at the reduced royalty of 1-18th, and the works are going forward in a spirited manner.

The set is an extensive one, being about three-quarters of a mile in length, and near an equal width, and is traversed by numerous well-defined and valuable lodes. No. 1, or the main lode, was worked in the western part of the set some 40 years ago, and run to the depth of 90 fms. only, and proved most productive of mineral, giving large profits to the shareholders. Numerous shafts have been sunk to a lesser depth on other parts of the set, and important workings conducted by former proprietors, from which large returns have been made. These workings, which have cost a large expenditure of capital, will be of immense advantage to this company in prosecuting its operations to a successful issue.

Annexed to the prospectus will be found detailed reports of the operations hitherto conducted at the mine, with their opinion of its value, from Capt. James Pope, agent at the Wheal Grylls, East Wheal Grylls, and at the Pen-an-drea United Mines, and late agent at Wheal Speedwell Mine; and from Capt. Joseph Richards. From a perusal of these reports, it will be seen that in three months most important results may be arrived at. There is a good engine-house now on the mine, and a good engine-shaft to drop the pitwork in. A moderate sized engine only will be required, and this put to work valuable returns may be at once made.

The shares of Wheal Grylls Mine, at £2 4s. paid, are now selling at £29 per share, and dividends at the rate of £4 per share per annum being regularly paid; those of East Wheal Grylls, at 10s. paid, are selling at about £3 per share; and West Grylls shares, at 6s. paid, are at £1 per share; and no doubt is entertained that, with judicious and economical management, South Grylls Mine will be equally profitable and valuable.

It may not be uninteresting to intending shareholders to state that the mines immediately surrounding South Grylls have afforded returns of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the district.

The directors have great confidence in recommending this undertaking as worthy the attention of the investing public, offering, as it does, a channel for the investment of capital with a comparatively nominal risk, and unusual prospects of large and regular profits.

More than two-thirds of the shares have been already allotted, and contracts entered into for the supply of an engine, and the machinery requisite for putting the mine in a dividend-paying state.

Prospectuses, with maps and reports, forms of application for the few remaining shares, and all further information, may be obtained on application at the company's offices, 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., either personally or by letter, where specimens of copper ore may be seen; from the bankers; or Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury, E.C., brokers to the company.

THE ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Capital £100,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 10s. each.
 Deposit, 10s. per share on application; and 10s. on allotment.
OFFICES.—2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The directors of this company have, in addition to the St. David's mining set, purchased the sole right of exploring and searching for gold in the extensive alluvial deposits of the River Mawddach, and the outfall of its tributary streams, for a distance of about ten miles from the estuary, including the ancient deposits from the Clogau and other auriferous mountains of this district.

The result of trials made very recently on the ground, in the presence of one of the directors, by two experienced Californian miners and washers, has been most favourable, and the proportion of gold discovered, even near the surface, under the turf, was sufficient to pay enormously for working.

Samples of the alluvium brought from the Mawddach, by E. J. Bridell, Esq., one of the directors, have been assayed and examined, with the following results:—
 A sample of the wet sand, assayed by Messrs. Griffith and Barton (assayers to the Bank of England), gave—Produce of gold, 32 dwts. 6 grs. = 1-640 ozs. per 30 cwts.
 A sample of dry sand, washed clean, assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., gave—Produce of gold, 3-535 ozs. per 30 cwts.

A sample of the wet sand, washed by Mr. W. M. Brown, gave 14 dwts. of gold per ton, to which Mr. Brown adds:—"This by no means represents the total quantity, but may be considered equal to what may be obtained by simple washing from such earth. Amalgamating with mercury would give more."

Full reports, &c., can be had at the office of the company.

The examination of the alluvium indicates a result fully equal to 1 oz. of gold per ton; but, taking the average yield at ¼ oz. per ton, and the cost of working at 2 dwts., the net profit would be equal to 30s. per ton. Taking the daily working as low as 50 tons, this would give a net profit of £75 per day, or £22,500 per annum, reckoning 300 working days in the year. Taking the above as the average, the result would be over 50 per cent. on the present paid-up capital of the company.

The directors have, therefore, determined to issue forth with the remainder of the shares, preference being given in the allotment to the existing shareholders.

The directors estimate that this will furnish sufficient capital to carry on the workings in the tidal bed of the Mawddach, as well as to work the St. David's Mine efficiently; and they believe that, with their present prospectus, it is improbable that any further call will be made on the shares.

REPORT OF E. J. BRIDELL, ESQ. (ONE OF THE DIRECTORS).
 London, May 23, 1863.—I have to report that on the 18th of this month I accompanied Capt. Faulk, of the St. David's Mine, and Mr. David Pugh, of Dolgelly, both experienced Californian miners and washers, with two men from the St. David's Mine, and proceeded to prospect the alluvial deposits on the north bank of the River Mawddach.

We commenced with a flat about 300 yards below Pont Ddu, near the junction of the stream which runs down from the Clogau Mountain, with the Mawddach. The first spadeful of earth from beneath the grass, when washed, yielded numerous distinct particles of gold, and also very thin gold which floated on the water; and for many yards near this spot the result was equally satisfactory. The earth was washed in a bate, and in a tin prospecting pan. The same and following days other points were tried, but the water, increased by the recent rains, prevented prospecting in a satisfactory manner, as, of course, we had neither time nor means at hand to dam the river, &c., for this purpose; we therefore returned to the first spot we had tried, and continued our search with equal success.

I have brought for your inspection several pounds weight of the alluvial sand, besides some of it washed clean, all containing gold, which, when assayed, will, I anticipate, prove to be very rich in the precious metal; indeed, besides very fine gold, distinct particles, the size of a pin's head, are visible in it. Having regard to the richness of the washings within a few inches of the surface, the result is not only most encouraging, but very extraordinary, and surprises persons who have had experience of alluvial washings in California and Australia. As we go deeper, we may, I presume, expect to find nuggets of gold, but there is no doubt that the ground which has been tried will pay enormously even at the surface. We have an immense extent of auriferous ground included in our grant, many parts of which will probably prove to be as rich in gold as the small portion of which I am able to give you an account undoubtedly is.

I have also inspected the St. David's Mine, and brought with me stones of quartz from six of the lodes, which intersect on property within a radius of half a mile. We know that they are all more or less auriferous, but the St. David's lode recently opened on, which has been traced in its course to the celebrated lode called by the same name in the Clogau Mine, and the Elizabeth lode, which will be reached at much greater depth, will probably be the first to give profitable results when the ore can be crushed and operated on a sufficient scale. There are three other lodes, the surface indications of which are exactly of the kind which is most encouraging for gold in the opinion of the most experienced miners. Captain Faulk is, in my opinion, carrying on the workings in the best and most efficient manner for the development of the mine. I would recommend the hints for the miners to be erected at once. We shall, I think, shortly be in a better position to decide on the rather difficult choice of the machinery to be employed, in which matter I think we have done well not to precipitate. The development of the mine has been the principal object for us to keep in view. All practical miners who have seen our set have, I believe, the highest opinion of its value.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
 To be addressed to the Directors of the St. David's Gold Mining Company (Limited), 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, accompanied by the deposit of 10s. per share.

GENTLEMEN, I enclose £ , and request you to allot me shares in the St. David's Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number, subject to the terms and conditions of the Articles of Association.

Name in full
 Address in full
 Profession or business (if any)

Date

CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 TEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES.
 Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June inst.

J. E. UPTON, Sec., 12, South Parade, Leeds.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each, 19,431 of which have been subscribed for, and upon which the sum of 12s. has been paid.

At an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the office of the company, on the 5th of June inst., it was resolved that the reserved shares be offered to the public at par, viz. 12s., 6s. on application, and 6s. three months after issue.

JOSEPH JANION, Esq., Clifton Park, Birkenhead.
BANKERS.—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITOR.—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
OFFICES.—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
 This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall, immediately adjoining and surrounded by the richest dividend-paying mines in the county. Several rich lodes traverse the entire length of the property; and the great cross-courses that have made such immense deposits of ore in Buller, Basset, South Frances, and other rich mines of the district, intersect the whole of the lodes in the set.

The geological position of this mine is everything that can be desired, the indications are exceedingly good, a lode of rich ore is opened upon in the bottom of the adit level, and it only requires a short time, with a moderate amount of capital, to bring it into a dividend-paying state.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines; the West Seton and Seton lodes traverse the entire length of the set; the railway passes near the property to the port of Penryn, which is not more than two miles distant. The shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months, it is fully expected within a short time from the present date that these shares will be selling also at a very high premium.

Statistics of mining adventures in the Great North Tolgus mining district, giving the amount of dividends paid, with total outlay and market value to September, 1862:—

Mines. Dividends. Outlay. Present value.

Basset £265,112 £ 2,624 £ 48,080
 Carr Brea 149,000 15,000 72,000
 Dolcoath 243,161 46,137 200,480
 North Roskear 20,300 12,600 18,900
 Seton 64,856 23,166 52,470
 United Mines 43,900 20,000 Merged.
 Buller 244,672 1,280 14,730
 Condurrow 20,992 5,120 15,360
 North Basset 84,300 12,900 26,250
 South Tolgus 36,808 4,096 22,940
 Clifford 40,773 78,300 78,300
 West Basset 121,400 9,000 78,000
 West Seton 143,200 19,000 100,000
 Great South Tolgus 47,550 4,350 23,500
 East Basset 47,526 15,104 25,344

Prospectuses, with plans and sections of the property, together with every information, may be obtained on application at the offices of the company.

WHEAL HARRIETT ANN MINE
PROSPECTUS.
 This mine is situated on the Venn and Penquite estates, in the parish of St. Ives, in the Liskeard district, in the county of Cornwall. The length of the set is nearly three-quarters of a mile, and the breadth about the same distance. There are three east and west lodes discovered, varying in size from 2 ft. to 1 ft. 10 in. There are also four north and south lodes opened on.

The east and west lode, which is 2 ft. wide, is certainly a splendid one, composed of gossan, quartz, prinn, silver, copper, lead, &c., in a beautiful stratum of soft killas, strongly mineralised. There is a shaft sinking on the lode, which is down about 4 fms., and is greatly improving in depth.

These are parallel lodes with the Caradon Slade, Glasgow Caradon, and East Caradon Mines, distant from the former about three-quarters of a mile, and from the latter about one mile and a quarter. The district is good, which those mines referred to fully prove, as they are opening out so rich. We have every reason, judging from the beautiful appearance of the lodes, to think we shall have a rich property here at a little deeper point.

The north and south lodes are rather small, varying in size from 6 in. to 10 in., and 1 ft. wide, and are composed of gossan, fluor spar, selenite, and a small portion of lead, distant from Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Silver-Lead Mines about a mile, in a north-east direction.

An adit can be driven on one of the north and south lodes, to intersect the east and west; the distance to drive would be about 35 fms. This, we anticipate, would be an important point to be performed, as it is reasonable to expect those lodes at or about the intersection will be greatly enriched each other, and where large deposits of mineral may be found; and, in addition to the former indications, there is a large elvan course, which intersects the lodes also.

The present proprietors are a few working men and tradesmen, and as it is desirable to drive an adit for the further development of the mine, they offer ONE-HALF or TWO-THIRDS of the MINE FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms.

It certainly would be well worth the attention of any gentlemen wishing to invest to come and see it, or send their inspecting agents, as such splendid appearances are seldom to be seen.—St. Ives Cross, May 26, 1863.

WILLIAM TILLAR.
 Any further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. JOHN STEVENS, at Gang, in the parish of St. Ives, where the map of the mine can be seen at any time.

VENEZUELA SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
 FOR ONE MILLION STERLING.
 In bonds of £100, £200, and £500 each.—June, 1863.

The Government of Venezuela having invested Signor Giacomo Serravallo with full powers, as its fiscal agent, to carry out certain financial and banking arrangements for the benefit of the Republic, and, with a view to these objects, to issue securities to the extent of £1,000,000 sterling, Messrs. Matheson and Co., acting on behalf of the Government, have been instructed to offer to the public bonds to that amount on the following terms:—

The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson and Co., on the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August, and are to be issued at 60 per cent.

The principal and interest will be secured on the revenue derived from export duties, established by a law of the 27th February, 1863, upon the produce of the country shipped from the ports of La Guayra, Porto Cabello, and Ciudad Bolivar, which are calculated to produce from £130,000 to £140,000 per annum, and now yield at that rate, of which £100,000 per annum will be specially appropriated to the discharge of the bonds.

The above sum of £1,000,000 will be applied, firstly, to the payment of the annual interest, and the residue to form an annual sinking fund, of which £200,000 will be employed in the redemption of bonds of that nominal value by drawings in the usual manner at par, commencing on 1st February, 1865, and the balance of £200,000, increasing annually by the amount no longer required for interest on the cancelled bonds, in the purchase of bonds in the open market at the price of the day when at or below par, if above par by drawings as before provided.

The consent of Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been obtained for the collection of the above duties by Her Majesty's Consuls at the several ports where they were levied.

The instalments are to be payable as follows:—
 £ 5 per £100 bond on application.
 10 " " on allotment.
 20 " " on 20th August.
 15 " " on 15th September.
 10 " " on 1st October.

Interest on the full amount of the bond will commence from the 1st August next. No part of the proceeds of the loan will be paid over until the ratification of the arrangements shall have been received from the Government of Venezuela.

A moiety of the proceeds of the bonds will be applied to the requirements of the Government, which the recent course of events has firmly established, and a second moiety will be devoted to the following object.

At present there is almost an entire absence of banking accommodation in Venezuela. Possessed of every advantage of climate and soil, within 16 days sail of England, the existing monetary facilities are quite inadequate to the commerce of the country, and to the increasing production and rapidly extending exports of its coffee, cocoa, cotton, hides, &c.

The Venezuelan Government has, therefore, determined to establish at the capital, Caracas, a National Bank, with the object of developing the great internal wealth of the country, and promoting its foreign trade, thereby creating new sources of revenue. The advantages of this institution will be obvious to all either politically or financially interested in the prosperity of Venezuela, and as the rates of interest range from 10 to 15 per cent. per annum, the profits may be expected to be considerable.

£300,000 of the proceeds of the bonds will be invested in 3 per Cent. Consols, to form the basis of an issue of notes by this bank.

As a guarantee for the proper management of the bank, the manager at Caracas will be appointed by the agents for the bondholders, on whose behalf they will also be entitled to an equal share with the Government in the nomination of a board of three directors, and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith will act as the agents to the bank in this country.

As an additional security to the holders of the bonds, it has been agreed that the capital of the bank shall be charged with their redemption, and that the annual profits shall also be liable for the payment of the half-yearly interest.

Applications for the bonds are to be made to Messrs. MATHESON and Co., 3, Lombard-street; and forms of application may be obtained of Messrs. MULLENS, MARSHALL, and Co., 3, Lombard-street.

THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN BANK (LIMITED).
 To be established under the Companies Act, 1862, for carrying on business in Russia by virtue of an exclusive concession granted by the Imperial Russian Government.

Capital, £2,500,000, in 25,000 shares, of £100 each.
 (With power to increase).
 £5 per share to be paid on allotment.

BANKERS.
 Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.
BROKERS.
 Messrs. Ricardo, 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS.
 Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Knight, 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

This bank will be established under an exclusive concession from the Imperial Russian Government (limiting the liability of the shareholders), with permission to open establishments in such cities and towns throughout the Russian Empire as the court of directors may deem proper.

This bank will be the first established in the Russian Empire on English principles of banking—in fact, in the interior of Russia, with the exception of Moscow, there is virtually no banking accommodation whatever; although, in order to keep pace with the rapidly increasing production and commercial development of the Russian Empire, banking facilities have become an absolute necessity.

The exports of Russia during the last 35 years have trebled in amount, and the average export to England alone, in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 amounted to nearly £14,000,000 sterling per annum.

The rate charged by the State Bank at the present moment is 5½ per cent., and in the open market the best mercantile paper cannot be discounted under 7 per cent. When the high standing of the firms engaged in the Russian trade is borne in mind, it is evident that the St. Petersburg trade alone will yield a large profit to a well-regulated bank; and when it is remembered that in the interior interest rates (according to districts) at from 8 to 15 per cent., it may fairly be assumed that the prospects of this bank are even better than those of the London joint-stock banks, of which the four principal have, as is well known, paid dividends of from 10 to 24 per cent. per annum on their paid-up capital.

The court of directors will be formed from the most influential of the shareholders, in accordance with the terms of the preliminary concession already obtained. No payment will be required or liability incurred until the shares have been duly allotted.

In the meantime applications in the annexed form will be received by the brokers, Messrs. RICARDO, 11, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.; and at the temporary offices of the company, 69, Lombard-street, E.C., at both of which places the forms may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
 To the Directors of the English and Russian Bank, Limited.

GENTLEMEN, I request you to allot me shares in the English and Russian Bank, Limited, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and I request you to place my name on the register of shareholders in respect of the shares allotted me, on the understanding that I come under no liability for preliminary expenses or otherwise, until the court of directors has been formed, and the shares duly allotted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 Name in full
 Address in full
 Reference in full

Date

THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.
 Capital £40,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each; deposit 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
 JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., Kilmora, Artane.
 JOHN COX, Esq., Stratham Hill, London.
 JEREMIAH DUNNE, Esq., J.P., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 SILAS EVANS, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.
 WILLIAM F. FAYLE, Esq., 58, Townsend-street, Dublin.
 JAMES F. LOMBARD, Esq., J.P., South Hill, Rathmines.
 MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Beverston, Rathmines.
 VALENTINE

fits of such a concern would naturally be very large, and the success of its working must greatly tend to inspire such a degree of confidence in mining as has never yet existed in the minds of the public at large; demonstrating in the clearest manner, that where practical knowledge, commercial ability, and ample funds are combined, there are not greater contingencies in mining than in other undertakings; whilst, as a rule, much larger profits are obtained.

The inquest upon the bodies of the four persons who lost their lives by suffocation through want of ventilation in the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company's No. 2 Pit, at Cleator Moor, has resulted in an announcement by the foreman of the jurors (after an enquiry whether they could return an intermediate verdict between accidental death and manslaughter) that they had found a verdict of "Accidental Death," but would recommend the coal proprietors to keep a more efficient staff of overmen to carry out the colliery rules properly; but as the coroner, Mr. W. Lums, jun., refused to embody the recommendation, on the ground that it was no part of the duty of the jurors to make any recommendation, the verdict stands on record as one of "Accidental Death" only, which, we may add, was received with hisses by a crowded court. It is impossible to read the evidence taken without feeling intense dissatisfaction at the result; and we have no hesitation in saying that had the coroner been ready to enlighten the jurors, as coroners usually are, it is probable that a very different verdict would have been recorded. We maintain that the coroner's reply to the foreman upon his statement, "there are some gentlemen upon the jury who wish to know whether we can return an intermediate verdict—that is, a verdict between accidental death and manslaughter," was undoubtedly evasive, and calculated to lead the jurors to infer, to say the least, that such a course was impossible.

The enquiry was one which would very probably suggest itself to a jury impaneled to give a verdict in a case like the present, where there was no question that the ventilation was insufficient, but where, at the same time, the immediate cause of the deaths concerning which the inquest was held had probably resulted rather from the general laxity of the system than from individual culpability in the precise case in question. In reply to the enquiry, the coroner observed—"The verdict is your own. You must arrive at such a verdict as the evidence which has been brought before you warrants. No one has a right to interfere with you, nor have I any right to dictate to you what that verdict should be. I explained the law to you as well as I could, but if you want any further explanation I shall be very glad to give it. I cannot say a word to you as to what your verdict should be. That is your own peculiar province, and should be given according to the evidence." Now, we believe that under ordinary circumstances such evasive replies would have been replaced by the information which was asked for. If the jurors felt that the deaths were not purely the result of accident, but that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of any individual of manslaughter, there are various ways in which that verdict could be recorded, and we opine that not one coroner in a dozen could be found who would object to give the jurors the benefit of his knowledge, so as to enable them to word their verdict to agree with their opinion.

We the more regret that with regard to the framing of the verdict Mr. Lums should have been so particularly reserved and evasive, because from the impartial manner in which he conducted the enquiry generally even his opponents could not have complained that the verdict was likely to be affected by his ruling; but from the discussion which took place after the summing up there seems great reason to fear that the verdict recorded conveys but very inadequately the views which the jury entertained respecting the extent to which the accident was attributable to culpability in connection with the management of the pit. In the Supplement accompanying this week's Journal ample details of the inquest will be found.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 11.—The demand for iron keeps moderately good, except that there is not much doing in South Staffordshire for bars, but for hoops, sheets, and plates there is a tolerable supply of orders; at any rate, crippled as the trade is by the puddlers' strike west of Dudley, most of the principal makers are pretty fully employed. This unfortunate strike continues with but little change. At Messrs. Dawes's works some two or three more men have gone in this week, but at the other works there seems little promise of the men yielding at present, and those on strike are generally supported by the men who are at work, whilst on the other hand the masters whose puddlers are out are supplied with bars by the other firms. The struggle is peculiar. Scarcely anything is being done in the sale of Pig Iron. The leading producers are not willing to accept lower rates, and no doubt the margin of profit is at present very narrow. At the same time, owing to the puddlers' strike, and the increased importation into South Staffordshire of Cleveland iron, there can be no doubt that the present make of pigs is in excess of the consumption, which cannot go on long without affecting prices.

One of the first results in South Staffordshire of the passing of the Act for regulating parochial assessments has been an endeavour to adopt throughout South Staffordshire a uniform principle for the assessment of coal mines, ironworks, and railways to the relief of the poor, and other local charges. Representatives for the assessment commissioners of Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Dudley, and King's Norton, have met at the first-named place to consider the question. The Walsall and Stourbridge Unions had been visited, but did not send representatives. Hitherto the assessments have been made in the most uncertain manner. The rating of coal mines was first considered, the present various modes of assessment in each locality were described, and after considerable discussion it was resolved that coal mines be rated upon a proportion of their sales, and that the gross estimated rental be as follows:—Thick coal pits, one-sixth of the sales or the amount of draught. Rib and pillar pits, thin coal pits, with broad coal, one-tenth of the sales, or draught, and that 20 per cent. be allowed off to find the rateable value. With respect to ironworks, it was resolved that it was desirable they be valued on the number of puddling furnaces, as a principle, subject to exceptions, and that 25 per cent. be allowed off to find the rateable value for blast furnaces, forges, mills, and foundries. In regard to railways and canals, it was resolved that it is desirable that the railways and stations in the different unions now represented here be valued by one competent person, the same principle to be adopted also for canals. The meeting was then adjourned.

An explosion occurred on Wednesday morning at the Oiler Bed Ironworks of Messrs. W. H. and W. M. Sparrow, Wolverhampton, in the pipe which conducts the unconsumed gases from the top of a blast-furnace to the boilers of the steam-engine which works the blast apparatus, &c. This plan of utilising the waste gases of blast furnaces has been increasingly adopted of late years, but like all other modes of employing when it is exposed to the danger of explosion if care is not taken. In this instance no one was injured, and the only damage done consisted in the huge iron funnel which receives from the mouth of the furnace and conveys to the boilers the waste gas being burst by the explosive force, and a portion of the machinery attached to it was destroyed.

A very interesting event took place on Monday last at Greenway Bank, Norton-in-the-Moors, in North Staffordshire, when a testimonial was presented to Mr. H. H. Williamson, the worthy and esteemed proprietor of the Pinxol Collieries and Ironstone Works, Tunstall, by the agent and numerous workpeople in that gentleman's employ. The testimonial consisted of a massive silver tray, most beautifully chased, the crest of Mr. Williamson forming a conspicuous object in the rich border ornamentation. The centre of the tray is 28 inches in diameter, and bears the following inscription:—"This piece of plate is presented to Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq., of Greenway Bank, Norton-in-the-Moors, Staffordshire, by his agent, clerks, bailiffs, and workmen at the Pinxol Collieries and Ironstone Works, Tunstall, as an expression of their great respect for him as a master and friend, on his attaining the 51st year of his age, and the 50th anniversary of his marriage, 8th June, 1863." The testimonial was enclosed in a handsome walnut box, the whole being presented from the celebrated establishment of Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Birmingham. The presentation was made by the agent, Mr. John Butterfield, who was accompanied by several representatives of the various employees of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Butterfield in warm terms expressed the regard in which Mr. Williamson was held by all to whom he stood in the relation of master, how much they felt that they owed to him for the energy and perseverance which had ensured them employment, and the kindness with which they had invariably been treated. The venerable gentleman feelingly acknowledged the testimonial. He said: "My kind friends,—It has pleased God to lay upon me an affliction which until now has been receiving you on this occasion as I could have wished. I am an old man—now eighty. I cannot tell how soon He may call me away, but amid the infirmities natural to my age, I am at this moment cheered and grateful—very grateful to Him for His goodness, and to you for the unlooked-for expression of your good will towards me received to-day. Heartily do I thank you. I have been a master for sixty years, and like others have had to struggle with the trials of life; still, next to my trust in Him, my comfort has been that whilst protecting my own rights I have ever laboured to secure the best interests of my workmen. My workmen have always received from me, and will, I trust, receive from those that come after me, when I am numbered with the things that have been, 'full wages for an honest day's work.' May God bless you, my friends. Accept, too, as old man's blessing." Not a few people represent commercial pursuits as merely selfish, and the connections they create as having no other bond than that involved in pecuniary recompense, yet this little scene recalls that fine old patriarchal picture of Jacob blessing his sons, and proves how compatible business is with benevolence and kindly sympathy in the relations it brings about.

The shareholders of the North Staffordshire Railway, at a Wharfedale meeting in London yesterday, gave their assent to a bill which has passed the Commons for making a new line from the Staffordshire Potteries to Leek, and thus by a line of 6½ miles length reducing the distance by rail from 40 to 21½ miles. One reason for making the line was the large amount of the mineral traffic from the district south of Leek to the iron district of North Staffordshire, as well as the iron district of South Staffordshire. As an instance of the importance of it, the Chairman (Mr. Brodbeck) said he might say that in the year 1862, 304,000 tons of ironstone and limestone traversed those districts by rail and canal—130,000 by rail, and 174,000 by canal.

Four lives have been lost by falls of coal or rock in collieries in South Staffordshire during the week, but none involving any peculiar principle. By the way, the reports of the Inspectors of Mines for 1862 are not yet published. It does seem extraordinary

that these reports should be so long delayed. There seems no good reason why they should not be out by the end of February, and it is now the second week in June.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 11.—The Coal Trade here continues flat. The supply of ships during the last two weeks has been quite insufficient to keep the works going, and, consequently, from this cause many of them have been only indifferently employed. This has been partly owing to contrary winds, but the demand is not equal to the supply of coal regularly worked. At many of the large steam coal collieries considerable heaps of coal are to be found. The trade, indeed, at the present time for this description of coal will not keep the works going more than from seven to eight days per fortnight; and as the present time is the best season of the year for exporting this coal, the prospect for the dull season or winter is certainly gloomy. The trade for other descriptions of coal, such as gas, house, and manufacturing coal, is much better than for steam coal, but still not equal to the output. The quantity of coal worked by some of those pits is enormous, so that a "glut" can scarcely excite surprise. The local papers contain an account of the output of Hutton seam coal (principally gas coal) at the Pelton Fell Colliery, during the last two weeks, which had reached 10,000 tons, or 5000 tons per week. This is, of course, a large quantity, and, as stated, almost unprecedented, from one pit in the district where the Hutton seam is worked. The quantity of coals exported from the Tyne last week was 30,358 tons; coke, 2447 tons; iron, 24,425 cwt.; alkali, 5382 cwt. There was an increase in the shipments of coke of 16 tons; iron, 6502 cwt.; and a decrease in the shipments of coal of 4213 tons, and alkali 280 cwt. The following statement, showing the coals and coke exported from the Tyne during the first four months of the present year, and the same period in 1861 and 1862, shows that a steady, though slow, progress has been made:—Total exports, 1861, 2,235,404 tons; 1862, 2,410,720 tons; 1863, 2,473,294 tons.

Solomon Halliday, who received severe injuries in Framwell-gate Moor Pit a short time ago, expired in the Durham County Hospital last week. A man named Roger Stephenson, engaged at the Colton New Pit, was leaving work one day last week, when a train of wagons jammed him between the rails and the side of the pit. He was so severely injured that he died on Sunday. On Tuesday week a boy, named Henry Bell, was killed at Low Moorley by a coal wagon going over him whilst at work in the pit. The deceased had a brother killed in the same pit about seven months ago. On Tuesday week, while a man named Daglish was at work as a hewer in Walbottle Colliery, a large mass of stone fell from the roof upon him, and killed him on the spot.

The Iron Trade continues to improve, the demand for most kinds of iron being steady; additional furnaces are, therefore, being put into blast, and the account of furnaces in blast on May 1 shows a larger number than at any former period—that is, in the Cleveland district. These accounts, however, would be more intelligible and satisfactory if they contained the whole of the furnaces in the district—that is, on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. At Jarrow three furnaces are now in blast, and it is expected that shortly the fourth will be in blast. It is understood that the Consett Ironworks will be sold during the present year, notwithstanding the opposition made to this by a portion of the District Bank creditors. Under the circumstances, this appears to be the best course to pursue. The works have acquired an excellent character for the production of armour-plates, heavy railway bars, and various descriptions of wrought-iron, particularly heavy work of all kinds; and to expect that they can at any future time stand better in the market than at present, either from the termination of war in America, or any other cause that may give a great impetus to the iron trade, appears, at best, to be very problematical. The stoppage of the works would inflict such an evil on the district, and also on the creditors, that such a course is not to be thought of for a moment. The only judicious course, therefore, appears to be to dispose of the works for the price they will bring in the market. The disastrous results of the failure of the District Bank are but too well known, and it is feared that when the value of these works are finally settled a loss of great magnitude to the creditors of the bank must be the result; but for this there is now no remedy, and the sooner the business is got over and finally settled the better for all parties, on the principle that what cannot be cured must be endured.

The Newcastle Daily Chronicle gives the following as the state of the blast furnaces of the Cleveland district on June 1, 1863:—

Place and Owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Easton-Bolckow and Vaughan	3	—	3
" Clay Lane Company	3	—	3
" South Bank Company	3	—	3
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning, and Co.	2	—	2
" Cochrane and Co.	4	—	4
" Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co.	4	1	5
Middlesbrough-Bolckow and Vaughan	3	—	3
" Hopkins and Co.	1	1	2
Port Clarence-Bell Brothers	5	1	6
Norton-Warner, Lucas, and Barrett	3	—	3
Stockton-Holdsworth and Co.	3	—	3
Ferry Hill—J. Morrison	3	—	3
Thoraby—W. Whitwell and Co.	3	—	3
Darlington-South Durham Company	3	—	3
Wilton Park-Bolckow and Vaughan	4	—	4
Stanhope-Weardale Iron Company	—	1	1
Towlaw-Weardale Iron Company	4	—	4
Consett-Derwent Iron Company	5	13	18
Total	62	18	80

All places, May 1, 1863, 61; June 1, 1863, 80. June 1, 1862, 54; June 1, 1863, 80. " 1861, 49; June 1, 1863, 79. " 1860, 53; June 1, 1863, 74. " 1859, 55; June 1, 1863, 67. " 1858, 44; June 1, 1863, 63. The above, showing an increase of one furnace in blast during the past month, is the largest number we have ever recorded.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JUNE 11.—As stated in my last week's report, the long-continued drought had commenced to interfere with the water supply at several of the works, and fears were entertained lest some branches would have to be completely stopped, owing to the want of motive-power. The rain which has fallen since that time has completely filled the feeders, and there is at present an abundant supply of water for every purpose, therefore one threatened difficulty has been overcome. It may seem strange that, in these days of improvement and scientific research, water-power should be so much depended upon, but this is explained by the fact that nearly all the works and pits worked by water are amongst the oldest in the district, and were commenced before steam had become a motive-power of general application. The ironworks are, upon the whole, tolerably well employed, and there are an average number of orders on the books. It is reported that some of the Monmouthshire works have received important orders of late, which will keep them going pretty actively for a considerable time. Prices remain without material alteration, the quotations for merchant bars being a little firmer. The arrival of a fleet of vessels has set the collieries going again, and the coal merchants, more especially those engaged in the steam coal trade, will be able to keep their works going on full time for several weeks at least, in order to clear off and execute the accumulated orders. The serious results of a temporary difficulty in obtaining tonnage cannot be better exemplified than in the returns of the port of Cardiff for last month. During the month the exports overseas were 103,210 tons of coal, and 17,769 tons of iron, being a decrease of about 20,000 tons of coal, and 4000 tons of iron, as compared with the preceding month. This large decrease took place entirely through the want of vessels, and not because of any dulness in the demand. As already stated, however, more favourable winds have prevailed during the last six or seven days, and the arrival of a large number of vessels has sensibly affected the freights. There is a moderate demand for house coal, and steam coal is more enquired for, and prices are firmer.

A new form of pump has been proposed in this district, which appears to consist in the substitution of a tube for a bucket of the ordinary form. The clock-rod is on the upper end of the tube, the tube being connected with the pump-rod, and working through two stuffing-boxes. Judging from the drawings, there would be double the usual friction to raise about half the usual quantity of water, so that the loss which must result from adopting the improved pump could not be less than 50 per cent.

It is my pleasing duty to report the commencement of further railway extensions, which in these days are a sure sign of commercial prosperity to the localities through which they pass. On Tuesday the first sod of the Cowbridge Railway was cut, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Mr. J. W. Nicholli, C.M., Dimlands Castle, Chairman of the board of directors, performed the ceremony, after which the company sat down to an excellent repast at the Bear Hotel, under the presidency of the same gentleman. The new line will connect the important agricultural district of Cowbridge with the Ely Valley, Llantrisant, and Taft Vale Junction, and South Wales Railways. Messrs. Griffiths and Thomas, of Newport, are the contractors, and it is expected that the line will be completed by December. At the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, the last examination and discharge sitting in re W. Harris, Rhymney colliery proprietor, was held. The bankrupt was again examined in reference to his transactions with Mr. Treneer and others. Mr. H. Brittan, Crown solicitor, said 62s. 6d. was paid to Mr. Treneer on March 9, and on the 17th of the same month the bankrupt filed his petition. He (Mr. Brittan) submitted that that was a fraudulent preference. Mr. Commissioner Hill remarked, supposing it was a fraudulent preference, what jurisdiction had he got? Mr. Brittan said he opposed the bankrupt passing his last examination until they had further evidence from Mr. Treneer, or his clerk, as to the payment of the money. Mr. Harris, who supported the bankrupt, said that all the facts were before the official solicitor at the last meeting, and it was then suggested that Mr. Treneer would afford every information in his power. No application had been made to the latter from that time to the present, except one made four days since, and that was simply a formal application to him to repay the money. Mr. Treneer was ready to give every information that might be desired, but he (Mr. Harris) submitted that the bankrupt should not suffer for the inches of others,

but that he should pass his last examination, and receive his discharge. Mr. Brittan explained that he had suggested to Mr. Treneer that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner. After some further discussion, the sitting was adjourned to the 29th inst. The last examination and discharge sitting in re Samuel George Homfray, Swansea, colliery proprietor, was held on Tuesday. Mr. Abbot appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Stone for the bankrupt. Mr. Abbot said there was no opposition, but he thought it right to mention that the balance-sheet showed a deficiency of 8000l. That was, however, explained. The bankrupt passed his last examination, and received his discharge.

At the Llanely Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, before Messrs. J. H. Rees, D. Lewis, C. W. Nevill, and R. Smith, several cases of an important nature under the Mines Inspection Act were decided. David Harris, colliery proprietor, was summoned by Mr. Thomas Evans, F.E.S., Government Inspector of Mines for the district, for not having complied with the 28th section of the Act, in providing an office under the rules for paying the men, and he was also charged with paying the men at a public-house. Mr. Simons appeared in support of the summons. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the provisions of the Act as regards the first charge, and the second he admitted. On the recommendation of the magistrates the first charge was withdrawn, and for the second offence the defendant was fined 20s. and costs. — John Hughes was summoned for paying his workmen elsewhere than at the office duly appointed under the special rules, or in other words, paying them at a public-house. Hughes admitted the offence, and was fined 20s. and costs. He was also charged with the non-publication of the rules, as required by the Act, which was admitted, and for this offence he was ordered to pay the costs. Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector, said his only object in bringing the cases forward was to put a stop to the objectionable practice of paying workmen at public-houses, and to make the provisions of the Act in reference to this matter more widely known.

The statement which appeared in last week's *Mining Journal* in regard to the memorial presented by the Northumberland colliery proprietors to the Lords of the Admiralty has naturally excited a good deal of attention in this district, and it is very probable that a meeting of the principal parties interested will shortly be held, in order to devise measures with the view of seeing that the experiments which are about to be made will be conducted properly. It is well known that for many years past the South Wales steam coal has been almost exclusively used on board Her Majesty's steam-ships, and therefore one is not surprised at the efforts made by the Northumberland interest. This is not the first time that experiments have been made at the instigation of the North of England colliery proprietors, and it is pretty clear that the result will be virtually the same as on previous occasions—viz., to show more conclusively than ever the superiority of the South Wales steam coal.

The great amalgamation bill is being vigorously opposed in the Lords' committee, and it may be truly said that South Wales has declared unanimously against the measure. Amongst the parties who have gone up to oppose the bill from this district are the following:—Mr. John Bird, Mayor of Cardiff; Mr. C. W. David, ex-Mayor of Cardiff, and colliery proprietor; Mr. John Nixon, of the firm of Nixon, Taylor, and Cory, colliery proprietors; Mr. James Brown, ex-Mayor of Newport; the Mayor of Swansea, &c. On the other hand, the Mayor of Newport (Mr. G. W. Jones), Mr. Chas. Lyne, and several gentlemen connected with Monmouthshire, support the bill.

SWANSEA.—Our Swansea correspondent writes (June 11):—"The general trade of the district continues anything but brisk, although during the past few days a more active tendency has manifested itself, that will in all probability grow into a state of things more satisfactory than that which has for some time past existed. The copper trade (still a huge monopoly) takes the lion's share of orders, and executes them on a scale of enterprise that appears little short of fabulous to those engaged only in small dealings. The pulse of the coal trade continues at 'even beat;' while the tin trade, perhaps, is experiencing one of the hardest struggles that it has been its ill-fortune to meet with for years past. The tin-plate business, in fact, is sadly overdone in this district; and I fear those who have recently invested their capital in new ventures will see cause to regret the investments they have made. I stated, some time ago, that the mammoth copper works of the Messrs. Vivian and Sons were being largely increased, and that new branches of trade (tin and iron foundry) were being added. This continues, and active operations are in progress by which the great monopoly for years enjoyed by these famous works will be considerably extended. The copper works of Mr. Charles Lambert, East Pier, are also increasing in dimensions, new refineries having recently been added, and other additions made that will give these well-known works a position among those of the first rank. Lambert's copper, as is pretty generally known, has obtained quite a name in the market, and the recent alterations will give the enterprising proprietor an opportunity to increase the make, so as to meet the larger increased demand, that is growing up around him. With reference to railway matters, the Government Inspector is expected to run down the Swansea and Neath Line on July 1, to inspect it, after which, should the scrutiny be satisfactory, traffic will commence in earnest, to the delight of many commercial traders in the district, who will, with the general public, be considerably benefited thereby. I am informed that Mr. Joshua Williams, the enterprising manager of the Vale of Neath Railway, has made arrangements with Mr. H. K. Eaton, a timber merchant, whose property is concerned, to bring the broad gauge, from the high level at Swansea to the low level, in connection with the Swansea and Neath Railway. This is being done by means of a sliding, and the advantages that will accrue will become manifest as soon as the scheme is complete. It is a singular fact that, some time ago, Mr. Eaton offered the Harbour Trustees the opportunity of doing the same thing, stating that he would construct the sliding on his property, as is now proposed, for 1200l., and a yearly rental of 100l. This offer the Harbour Trustees politely refused, choosing rather to construct a hydraulic drop, at a first cost of 4000l., which costs 300l. or 400l. a-year to keep up. Of course, had the trustees accepted Mr. Eaton's offer it would now be all the worse for him, and the public would be saved the trouble of thanking Mr. Joshua Williams for his great local improvement in railway matters in connection with the port. But this is not the first act of indiscretion that has been committed by the Harbour Trustees, and will, probably, not be the last. The new works on the Crumlyn Burrows, of which Mr. Munro, timber-merchant, is a principal, are now nearly completed, and, I suppose, will soon be in active operation. The branch of the Bank of Wales established here, I am told, increasing in public favour, and business is enlarging as a matter of course.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Oscar, from Seville, with 800 bags of copper ore, about 46 tons, and about 104 tons of ditto in bulk, for Richardson and Co.; Antonio Vincent, from Pail d'Azucar, with 690 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; San Jose, from Cuba, with 650 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Lancashire Witch, from Almeida, with 175 tons of copper ore; Ethelbert, from Combe, with 405 tons of copper regulus, for Williams, Foster, and Co.; Hecla, from Duendara, Port Cobana, with 335 tons of tons of copper ore, in bulk, and 350 tons of copper regulus, in bulk, for Henry Bath and Sons; Zephyr, from Almeida, with 120 tons of copper ore, for Williams, Foster, and Co.; Ada, from Adra, with 400 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Sons.

THE SOUTH WALES SHIPPING PORTS.—The long prevalence of adverse winds during the latter part of the month of May materially affected the shipping trade of the various ports in the Bristol Channel, and the official returns, which have just been published, and which we append below, show a considerable decrease in the exports of both coal and iron—the staple commodities of the South Wales district. During the past fortnight, however, a very large number of vessels has arrived in the various ports, and the shipping trade may be said to have assumed its wonted activity, and freights have declined within the past few days.

CARDIFF.—This port, being by far the largest exporting one in the Channel, was the most seriously affected by the adverse winds; in fact, we have seldom, if ever, seen the docks of Cardiff so empty of ships as during the second and third weeks of the month of May, and many of the coal docks remained altogether idle for several consecutive days. Notwithstanding this decrease, Cardiff has none the less a good stroke of business, and has probably exported nearly as much coal as the whole of the other ports in the Channel ports together. The total number of ships which cleared the port during May was 391, the aggregate cargoes of which were 103,210 tons of coal, 17,769 tons of iron, and 1880 tons of patent fuel. As compared with the previous month of April of the present year this was a decrease of about 25,000 tons of coal and 4000 tons of iron, whilst as compared with the corresponding month of May, 1862, the decrease was about 10,000 tons of coal, and about 1600 tons of iron. 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but a slight decrease in tonnage and receipts, the trade of May, 1863, being 507 ships with an aggregate registered tonnage of 57,277, whilst the shipping rates received were 1416d. 12s. 0d. The principal decline in the tonnage has been in the European trade, as will be seen by the following summary:—May, 1863: Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 329, with a registered tonnage of 27,547; European trade, 193, with a tonnage of 20,456; beyond Europe, 27, with a registered tonnage of 8373. May, 1862: Vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 258, with a tonnage of 25,223; European trade, 195, with a tonnage of 23,060; beyond Europe, 23, with a tonnage of 8985. During the latter part of the past month the long continuance of easterly winds prevented many large foreign going ships from beating up channel, which may account for the decline in the tonnage trade of the port. Many of these vessels have since arrived, and there is a fair average amount of trade now being done, whilst the Swansea and Neath direct line, which will now be opened in the course of a few weeks, and other works of magnitude, which are being energetically pushed forward, will tend to materially develop the resources of the surrounding district, and thus Swansea has every prospect of a still further increase of trade.

LLANELLY.—A meeting of the Commissioners of this harbour was held on Friday last (Mr. W. Dunkin in the chair). Mr. C. H. Ross, the harbour-master, brought up his monthly report, which stated that considerable progress had been made with the various works which are in progress for the improvement of the port and the deepening of the channel. The breakwater was said to be in an unsafe condition, and steps were ordered to be taken to remedy the same without delay. The trade was stated to have been somewhat depressed during the past month of May, but there is a good stroke of business now being done both with the Continent and coasting places. Freight, which had very considerably advanced during the past month, are now lower, in consequence of the large arrival of vessels.

NEATH HARBOUR.—Abstract of the trade of the port of Neath (including the Briton Ferry Docks), for the month ending May 31:—

	No. of vessels.	Tons register.	Tons burthen.
European trade	26	2,340	3,876
Coasting trade	247	17,937	26,745
Total	273	20,277	30,621

Exports.—Copper ore, 81,292 tons; pig-iron, 1599; iron, 5575; grain and flour, 312; pig and cord wood, 843; timber, 50; miscellaneous, 505—12,076 tons.
Exports.—Coal, coke, and culm, 37,289 tons; copper, 101; bar-iron, 527; tin-plates, 160; miscellaneous, 860—28,937 tons.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JUNE 11.—We have to report a more healthy state of the Iron Trade this week, arising principally from the improved demand from the colonies generally. We have had also more enquiry in the home market for the better class of manufactured iron, and judging from the contracts which have been given out this week, coupled with those in the market, it is anticipated that an improvement will continue to be experienced for some time to come. The Federals are buying largely of iron, and munitions of war generally. Further contracts are also being given out by the Government for armour-plates for coating several new vessels; indeed, there appears to be the greatest activity manifested at the War Office in this respect. Both Derbyshire and Scotch pig-iron are dull of sale, and the rates are tending downwards. The Coal Trade is exceedingly flat, and throughout these countries complaints are very rife as to the depression which everywhere prevails. The London trade has been much better, so far as the present season is concerned, than has been known for several years past. The companies having termini in London have been competing for the traffic, and the result is that the coalmasters have had the benefit of a reduced rate of about 1s. 6d. per ton.

The scheme which has recently been completed for utilising the entire railway system between Hull and Doncaster is of considerable importance to the mineral interest of South Yorkshire. The North-Eastern have obtained full running powers to Doncaster, and the South Yorkshire is to have full running powers for coal to Studdithorpe, and they are to fully develop the coal traffic, with the view to keep the North-Eastern demand and the general coal traffic on that line fully supplied. The effect of this arrangement will be to afford a direct coal traffic from the mouth of the South Yorkshire pits to the port of Hull. The rates are to be mutually agreed upon between the companies, but with the proviso that they are not to be greater than are charged from Sheffield to Grimsby, to which port a considerable coal traffic is now being carried on. There can be no doubt but that a largely increased demand will be felt for steam coal as soon as this arrangement can be brought into practical operation.

We have frequently referred to the probability of a new mineral springing up in the Peak of Derbyshire as soon as the iron road had pierced its mountains, and now that a railway is an accomplished fact, our anticipations are beginning to be realised. This week a party of gentlemen have been making a quiet tour in the Peak, inspecting its mineral riches, with the view to bring them prominently in the market. Various mineral products would have been lying dormant, not merely for the want of capital, but a cheap transit, which would enable a company to send large quantities into the market, and to open out a trade which hitherto could not be developed, principally from the great cost of road carriage. The party we allude to have this week formed themselves into a private company for the purpose of developing several mines in the Peak, and for promoting the interests of mining generally. No person is allowed to become a shareholder unless he stake an interest of 100l. We shall note their doings as the operations proceed.

The North Derbyshire Company have not yet found a purchaser for the mine and plant, and it is likely to come under the hammer. A large number of the shareholders are very confident that it will yet be proved to be a good property, and the general wish is that the winding-up committee should treat with them, or, at all events, make an offer to them, as they certainly ought to have a priority to the public. The Mill Town Mine is being worked by a private company for the object of going through the townstone, to prove what is generally believed to be a rich vein. Ancient records speak most undoubtedly of the vast wealth which has been realised from the district. The late company, which was worked under limited liability, did make several dividends, and the mine seems, in the present management, in a way to have a fair trial. The New Midland Mine is still unworked, but there is a disposition amongst a large number of parties to continue the sinking into another part of the property. The Mill Dam Company are arguing the right way to test the productiveness of this property. They are putting down a plant of great completeness, including a large pumping-engine, which, when completed, will enable them to sink down below the old men's soils. The Eram Mine is doing hard work, and the company anticipate an improvement in the vein.

The coal-cutting machine is not received with favour in the Derbyshire or Lancashire coal districts, as it is stated by many coalmasters, that the loss from breakage, &c., will balance any economy in labour. Several viewers have been to see the machine in operation in the pit of the patentees, and we shall have an opportunity next week of giving some particulars respecting the same.

The local stock and share markets have this week improved, and there is a better demand for all descriptions of stocks.

COPPER MINES IN SANTO DOMINGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having frequently criticised the prospectuses of Joint-stock companies, written by others, I shall be expected to submit to similar *experiments* in respect of any such documents with which I may be identified; and, having in view the issue of such a missive at no very remote date, I think I shall scarcely be blamed for taking all your readers into my confidence, and, equally to confide in them, at the very outset. I shall do this, in the conviction that whilst I am affording them a little information, in my own interest, there are many among them who can add largely to it in the interest of all; and that those who are financially concerned in the inferred undertaking will be none the worse for its preliminary examination.

Well then, Sir, I am concerned in the formation of a Joint-stock company to purchase a freehold estate in the Island of Santo Domingo, abundantly covered with mahogany and other valuable timber, and fire-wood; abounding in water-courses; and enriched by mineral wealth of no common order, at once of high quality and exuberant quantity. These mines are in a healthy climate, easy to work, and with economical facilities for the conveyance of their produce, and its shipment and freightage to England; all of which advantageous premises I ask your permission to prove by evidence of, I firmly believe, the most reliable nature.

The first report I submit to you for that purpose contains, as will others that follow, literal and numeral references to drawings which are not yet transferred to the block or stone, but will eventually be published with the prospectus.

Report upon the copper lodes in the estate of Platano, part of the mineral district of El Cobre, in the Island of St. Domingo: by Col. T. S. Heneken.

The estate of Platano, comprising an area of about 2000 acres, is in a healthy, dry, elevated country, from 500 to 1000 feet above the sea level—a precipitous tract, broken by numerous traversing ravines that serve as water-courses leading to the Rivers Haina and Nigua; and about 15 miles to the westward of the city and port of St. Domingo. It is bounded on the south by the River Nigua, on the west by the main course of the streamlet Platano, which runs into the Nigua, on the north by the Cuayo, a branch of the River Haina, and on the east by the agricultural properties Nos. 1 and 5; and by the ranges of hills running northward to the Cuayo. In the Platano estate no less than eight well-defined copper lodes have been discovered, and more or less proved or worked upon, of which four take a north-east course, three a north-west course, and one a course south-east, affording several intersections of the most valuable character. The prevailing rocks in this mineral field are a highly crystalline slate, and a massive vertical bed of a coarse quartz, or porphyry, which passes into a granite, and is accompanied by unconformable clay schists, containing iron pyrites; to the south, divided only by the River Nigua, the schists are covered by a thick bed of hard limestone, dipping to the south-west; and to the east the country is flat, alluvial, and auriferous. West of the Haina, where it is crossed by the road to St. Domingo, over about three miles of alluvial flat, or savanna, the heights of El Cobre are reached; they consist exclusively of hornblende schist in a highly crystalline state, with a very distinct stratification—strike north-east by north, dipping 60° to 70° south-east. This hornblende is here traversed by several copper lodes, having mostly a south-east strike, also by numerous granitic courses and magnetic iron, which have not yet been effectively investigated. Continuing to the west, older beds or strata are successively crossed, chiefly of hornblende, in some places quite porphyritic, with a decreasing dip. There is every reason to believe that the great limestone formation, on the south-western bank of the Nigua, formerly covered the neighbouring country to the north or north-east, but being dissected and broken up by the eruption of greenstone, it has been removed by denudation. Very likely a line of fault is now occupied by the bed of the Nigua (the southern boundary of the estate), which has detached, and allowed its southern bank to be tilted to the south-west, and was either depressed or raised entire with its limestone covering, thus protecting it from destruction.

In the following description of the copper lodes of Platano, they will be treated in the order of their respective courses, or strikes:—1. Of the four lodes having north-east courses, and underlying south-east:—2. The three lodes with north-south-east courses, also underlying south-east:—3. The one lode striking south-south-east, underlying south-west. Although these eight lodes are more or less vertical, seven of them have a south-easterly, and one a south-westerly dip; while shifts, in situ, have a strike north-east, with a dip north-west. The variation in the courses of these lodes, without inferring the existence of a number more covered under surface accumulations, should necessarily produce a large number of intersections, and thus forming a complete network over the mineral field. Indeed, both westward and eastward of Platano many copper lodes have been discovered, and more or less examined; the courses of several of them leading so directly into that estate as to warrant the conclusion that they will also be found there, proximate to, or intersecting, those to which more immediate reference is now made:—1. First.—The oldest, or champion lode of Platano, judging from their more mature appearance, and their already ascertained intersections by other lodes, are numbered on the Maps 1, 2, 3, and 4. These were discovered by quartz outcrops, more or less upon the mountain summits, generally stained by oxides, and spotted invariably with grey copper sulphurates. Lode No. 1 has been traced over a considerable distance from the letter B to C, at the crossing of Tin Gulley, a distance of nearly 1000 yards. The quartzose superficial outcrop was at first uncovered at the letter A, in bluish and yellow coloured killas, to a depth of 8 feet, showing a well-defined lode 2 ft. wide, nearly vertical, and containing rich stones of grey copper. This outcrop was next uncovered about 150 yards to the westward, at three different points near the letter B, where it was found to widen downwards as a saddle-back, each wall underlying reversely about 60°; so that at a cross-cut 15 feet under the surface the lode is 25 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper, disseminated in the killas. This lode is labelled No. 1. Between the letters A and B, No. 1 Lode is intersected by lode No. 5, and contains indications of gold in the form of small grains, visible to the naked eye. The northern extremity, as far as it has been traced, is to Tin Gulley, so named from a quantity of tin in crystals having been found there, presumed to have come from this lode. No. 2 lode has also been traced from B to C nearly 800 yards. It was first uncovered at A, in a ravine or gully, and found to be 4 ft. wide, narrowing up to a mere fissure, covered with quartz, upon a knoll, or spur, of the adjacent hill. Some 20 tons of excellent grey copper ore, in a gangue of quartz and killas—regularly disseminated through the lode, were here taken out, down to the water level of the gully, below which the ore continues in its descent, and can be followed either by driving an adit or by the erection of pumping machinery. This lode is embedded in a strongly mineralised killas, passing into hornblende schist, with indications of serpentine. The quality of the ore, dressed for sale at Swansea, varied from 17 to 35 per cent. Good stones have yielded 40 per cent., apparently improving in depth, participating of a sulphide, stones of which yielded 50 per cent. of fine copper. Pursuing the course of the gully towards its source, in search of the starting point of several large boulders of ore lying in the bed of the gully, which is there dry, lodes Nos. 2 and 5 were respectively cut upon, both converging towards each other, and forming an intersection at A. A very strong crystalline outcrop of this lode (No. 2), near the summit of the mountain, on its reversed side, was uncovered at B, 1/2 thick, where some 50 tons of quartzose were broken out, but could not be followed down, at the time, owing to inundations of top water caused by heavy rains. Assays of ore from B gave 30 per cent. of copper, generally less rich than the ore taken from A at a lower level. Specimens from the respective pits of lodes No. 2 are labelled No. 2 A and No. 2 B, with which are two half serons from the refuse at No. 2 B, to ascertain the value. The large specimens are in their rough condition, as quarried, being undressed, and in their perfectly original or natural condition. At C the outcrop of lode No. 2 contains hookan, and is 8 ft. wide. Between A and C a greenstone dyke, with indications of a globular basalt, the influence of which upon the lodes traversed has not been ascertained. Numerous indications of gold have also been detected upon this lode throughout. Lode No. 3 has merely a cutting, made to determine the outcrop, which was exposed in a gully. It is a quartzose lode, 4 ft. thick, yielding good stones of grey and yellow copper. No. 4 lode is promising and well defined, and about 6 feet thick at the outcrop. Specimens from it are labelled No. 4. Different outcrops of copper to the south-west are presumed to belong to the lode.

Secondly.—Lodes Nos. 5, 6, and 7, courses north-east, underlying south-east, and intersecting lodes Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. These three lodes differ little from the others in their superficial outcrops, and they have been examined sufficiently to determine them to be true lodes. In dimensions they are narrower than the four first enumerated, and they are more crystalline in their nature. It is conjectured that these three lodes may have been formed at a short interval after the others. No. 5 lode was discovered by an uninterrupted ferruginous quartzose outcrop, over a distance of 150 yards. It has been uncovered at four distinct points, showing throughout good stones of copper, with specks of gold; specimens from the outcrop of this lode are labelled No. 5. Some assays from lode 5, made by Mr. John Whiteford, exhibited copper, gold, and silver in the following proportions:—Fine copper, 21.60 per cent.; gold, 75.80 ozs. troy, per ton of 20 cwt.; silver, 8.20 ozs. troy, per ton of 20 cwt. What value each of these outcrops be deemed to be generally in its deposits of gold, or in relation to the deeper-seated minerals contained in the lode, has yet to be determined. With only three at first, and later with but two miners employed, it was deemed to be useless to attempt the driving of adits or sinking of shafts—processes, in fact, requiring an ample mining staff and pumping apparatus. Costeasing was the only means for testing the unquestionable mineral wealth of Platano. Lode No. 5 has well-defined intersections with lodes 1 and 2, to both of which it has evidently communicated a portion of auriferous matter; as each of them yields gold in visible particles, mixed with their proper ores, and of which there are specimens, as well as the large one labelled No. 2 B, with its pitpea of gold, from lode No. 2. This lode, No. 5, is in a light-coloured killas, and the quartzose outcrop of quartz, it is covered with a very distinct granular stain over the surface; it is only 18 in. thick in that part of its course, and is chiefly filled with ferruginous matter, within very well defined walls. This lode crosses a greenstone dyke, and shows an outcrop at the north, where it is fully 6 ft. thick, with a dip of 60° south-east, and thus proving its course for about 600 yards. Lode No. 6 has had its outcrop driven upon for many fathoms, quite sufficient to determine its characteristics as an undoubted mineral lode; it is chiefly composed of quartz, spotted with copper, between well-formed walls, and is 18 in. thick at the top. No. 7 lode, running parallel with No. 6, and at no great distance from it, has been similarly proved; it is a very strong crystalline lode, well defined in its walls, and about 2 ft. thick, carrying spongy quartz, spotted with copper.

Thirdly, the single lode No. 8, with a course south-south-east, lying considerably northward of the others in this group, has not yet been properly investigated; it is proved, however, to contain copper; and, as a canter lode is expected in its continuation south-east, to intersect lodes 4 and 7, and carried still further it may also intersect lodes 5, 3, 2, and 1, within the limits of the Platano mineral field. Southward of lode 8 is a large unexplored area, in which parallel lodes may be discovered, where the surface is present covered with trees or rank undergrowth of tropical vegetation. All the lodes so far developed in this remarkable aggregate of mining wealth invariably show the grey sulphure of copper to be their proper ore. This grey sulphure, however, at a certain depth from the surface, may pass into the yellow sulphure, which is generally a more permanent and abundant ore. To what extent the value of these lodes may be increased by deposits of gold it is impossible to surmise; the quartzose formations, particularly where impregnated with ferruginous matter, unquestionably indicate the presence of gold sufficient to demand specially attentive examination, particularly as the condition of much of the district is clearly auriferous; and the existence of gold in combination with copper, in the assays previously given, with the known wealth of vast quantities of copper, constitute together the most encouraging reasons for the liberal application of labour, mechanical means, and capital, to realise the mineral wealth of Platano.

To corroborate Col. Heneken's geological statements I will, in your next Journal, give extracts from the reports of the Inspector General of the Mines of Cuba, officially commissioned to report upon the mineral resources of Santo Domingo, and of Prof. Ansted, after which the reports of Cornish miners actually employed at the mines. J. LEE STEVENS.

36, Cannon-street, June 3.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In my last letter I foretold the wind and rain from about the 4th inst. I also stated there would be an average fall of rain during the present month, after the long dry weather; this prediction was fulfilled almost to the hour. Never, perhaps, in the history of our climate has there been a more mild winter or a more forward spring than have occurred this year.

With reference to the future, the weather will continue more or less showery to about the 20th; after that date the farmers may commence their hay harvest with perfect safety, so far as the weather is concerned. During the month of July the weather, on the whole, fine for the crops, with some refreshing rains, but these of brief duration. Throughout the year the weather has been exactly as foretold by me in the Journal.

26, Throgmorton-street, June 11. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E., Author of the "Climate of England."

There is a weed called the *Sida retusa* which grows wild in unfrequented streets and vacant places at Brisbane, in Eastern Australia, and was looked upon there as a pest. This weed has been found to yield a valuable fibre, and 30l. a ton for 3000 tons have been offered for it, for shipment to England.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 15th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
SLIP COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 15th day of June, 1863, after which hour no tender will be received.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, June 8, 1863.

"That gold mining can be successfully carried on in Wales is now an established fact."
THE GREAT MIGNET GOLD MINE.
A party who hold the above gold mine upon tack-notes from the Crown, for grant of lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, are READY TO SELL their INTERESTS in the same. From a sample of the quartz, picked up almost from the surface, by inexperienced men, Newton Samuelson, Esq., F.C.S., Hackin's Hay, Liverpool, assayer, found it to contain Fine metallic gold, 19 dwts. 14 grs. per ton of ore; ditto silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts.; ditto copper, 2 9-10ths per cent., and 4 1/2 per cent. of sulphur. For further particulars, apply to JOHN HUGHES, Bethesda, Festinog, North Wales.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINE SPECULATORS.—WANTED
TO BORROW, A SUM OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, FOR THE WORKING OF A RICH AND INEXHAUSTIBLE COPPER MINE, IN THE ISLAND OF CORSICA, with the OPTION TO PURCHASE ONE-FIFTH PART for the same amount, on the most favourable terms.—Answers, from principals only, to be addressed Mr. CHATELAIN, 12, Rue Monstier, Franco Marseilles.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Before buying a mine share, read TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," written specially to demonstrate the real profits of mining, and to protect the unwary from the heavy losses awaiting those who engage in the pursuit without experience. The information it imparts has cost many a speculator hundreds of pounds. For post 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—THE NEXT MEETING will be held at NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th of August, 1863, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, F.R.S.

Notices of communications intended to be read to the association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the meeting, may be addressed to G. GAFFNEY, M.A., Assistant General Secretary, Jesus College, Oxford; or to Capt. Noble; Accours, H. HUNT, Esq.; H. C. CLAPHAM, Esq., Local Secretary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, M.A., F.R.S., General Treasurer.

19, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, London, S.W.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—AN ENGINEER
IN LONDON, with an extensive connection in mining and marine engineering, has a VACANCY in his office for an ARTICLED PUPIL. A premium required.—Address, "Engineer," care of James Lane, Esq., 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS CONTINENTAL AGENT
OR TRAVELLER, by a German gentleman, who is particularly acquainted with the iron trade of France.—Address, "E. L.," Vigo-street, Post-office.

WANTED, TO GO ABROAD (EUROPE), A THOROUGHLY
PRACTICAL MINING CAPTAIN, who is conversant with copper mines and the erection of machinery in connection therewith. None but men of experience need apply.—Address, "S. C.," 33, Union-street, Birmingham.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED
AND FIFTY SHARES IN THE NORTH JANE MINE, TRURO. State lowest price.—Address, "A. B.," 164, Post-office, Leeds.

FOR SALE, THREE BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.; 19 1/2 in.
FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, T. bob, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARLER, Nailsea, near Bristol.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
The Directors of the National Provincial Bank of England hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and a half-yearly BONUS OF SIX PER CENT., will be PAYABLE on the company's stock on and after the 9th day of July next, when the dividend and bonus warrants will be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street, or at the different branches.

The transfer books will be closed on and after Thursday, the 11th inst., until the dividend and bonus become payable. By order of the Court of Directors, A. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, June 9, 1863.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).—A SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on MONDAY, June 22, 1863, at One o'clock precisely.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) will be held at the offices of the company, as below, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, and if deemed expedient to carry out the recommendation of Mr. A. Treagowan, the consulting engineer, or of deciding on a dissolution of the company, and of passing one or more resolutions for such purpose, pursuant to the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, JAMESON TRURAN, Sec.

157, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 2, 1863.

ISSUE OF TEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.—The directors of the WHEAL ELLEN (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) OFFER the BALANCE of £15,000 TEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES, secured by mortgage on their valuable real estate and mines in South Australia. A considerable portion of this issue has been already subscribed for. The debentures are for five years, with certain bonuses.

Further particulars may be obtained, and forms of subscriptions will be supplied, on application at the offices of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, E.C. By order, J. BROWN, Sec.

THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their subscriptions. Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares, of £5 each, £2 paid up. Calls not to exceed £1, and not to be made at less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—The Hon. T. C. HALIBURTON, M.P.
Lord W. M. G. GRAHAM, M.P., 13, Hereford-street, Park-lane.
Hon. Col. E. T. ROWLEY, M.P., Berkeley-square, London.
HENRY WILLIAM SPRATT, Esq., Walbrook-buildings.
Lieut.-COL. MONEY, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.
(With power to add to their number.)
BROKERS.—Messrs. Scott and Silver, 7, Lothbury.
BANKERS.—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Desborough, Young, and Co., 6, Sise-lane.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Cooper and Co., public accountants.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—G. Dale, Esq., C.E., 18, Great George-street.
SECRETARY.—J. W. Lambert Smith.
OFFICES.—17, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

The directors beg to inform the shareholders that they have taken possession of their works, and they confidently believe a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be declared before the expiration of the year.

The directors also have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that fresh arrangements have been made with the late proprietors, by which £50,000 will be found sufficient for the company's operations, on which sum only will dividends be paid, whereby the value of the property will be enhanced about 30 per cent.

THE NEWPORT DRY DOCK WOOD AND IRON
SHIP-BUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862. Capital £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, with power to increase. Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on allotment. Further calls not to exceed £2 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months each.

CHAIRMAN.—Messrs. Bailey, Esq., M.P., 16, New-street, Spring-gardens, London, and Nant-y-Glo, Monmouthshire (Chairman).
JOHN LAWRENCE, Esq., Crick House, Chepstow, and Cwmbran Ironworks, Newport, Monmouthshire.
THOMAS POWELL, Esq., Coldra House, Monmouthshire (of the firm of Thomas Powell and Sons, Colliery Owners, Newport and Cardiff).
THOMAS GRATEK, Esq., King's Hill, Newport, Monmouthshire (Director of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, and of the Newport Dock Company).
CHARLES LYNE, Esq., Bryn Hyfryd, Newport, Monmouthshire (Director of the Newport Dock Company).
NELSON HEWERTSON, Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire (Shipowner, and Commissioner of the Port and Harbour of Newport).
ROBERT CASTLE JENKINS, Esq., Beachley, Gloucestershire.
CHARLES NICHOLSON, Esq., Llwyn Celyn, Llangibby (Banker, Newport).
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; Messrs. Crawshaw Bailey and Co., Newport, Aberystwyth, and Monmouth.
BROKERS.—Sir Robert Walter Carden and Son, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; S. J. Sayce, Esq., Stockbroker, Bristol.

AUDITOR.—William Graham, Jun., Esq., Newport, Monmouthshire.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Prothero and Fox, Newport, Monmouthshire.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of ship-building and ship-repairing, in all its branches, at Newport, Monmouthshire. It is proposed to acquire by purchase, on favourable terms, for the company a well-known dry dock and ship-building yard, works, and premises, at Newport, which are replete with every convenience, having a most commodious dry dock, yard space for the discharge of cargoes or ballast, with room for sufficient stock, and for building, at the same time, ships of large tonnage. The Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company's line runs within a few feet of the yard gates, points being laid for a branch into the yard; and the situation is only about 100 yards distant from the Newport Docks. There is also a large river frontage, with an excellent wharf, alongside which ships of any size can lie in perfect safety, whether discharging cargoes or ballast, preparatory to entering the dry dock, or undergoing such repairs as can be done outside. The importance of these premises for the purposes required by the company is manifest.

Preliminary arrangements have already been entered into with the present proprietors for the purchase of these premises and works, which are now in active operation. They are held, under lease, at a low rent for a long unexpired term, and immediate possession can be had of the whole premises, stock, plant, and machinery.

The object of the company will be to greatly extend the ship-building trade of the port of Newport, which, connected as it is, by direct railway communication, with the important oak timber and iron producing districts of Herefordshire, Breconshire, and Monmouthshire, and from its situation on the River Usk, which is navigable for vessels of the largest tonnage, is eminently adapted for the building of high-classed ships (now in great demand, and affording highly remunerative prices). Such vessels can be built and equipped ready for sea at these works at a comparatively lower cost than at any other ship-builders in the kingdom.

It will be hardly necessary to remark that in the ship-repairing branch of the business the company will be in a position to derive good and immediate profit.

After a careful investigation of the profits realised from these works in former years, it is confidently anticipated that, with sufficient capital, and under careful and judicious management, a safe and handsome return of at least from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum will be realised on the capital invested.

By Order, Applications for shares to be made to either of the company's bankers, brokers, or solicitors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Newport Dry Dock Wood and Iron Ship-Building and Ship-Repairing Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £. I hereby request that you will allot me shares of £20 each in the Newport Dry Dock Wood and Iron Ship-Building and Ship-Repairing Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the deposit and calls thereon, and otherwise conform to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full.....
Address in full.....
Date..... Profession or business (if any).....

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL FOR HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM
ENGINES.
For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, M
CHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICU
LURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1882.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER
Engineers, Rochester, Kent.

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)
GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS
 MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, CHAINS
 ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON for MINING, MANUFACTURING, AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MIXES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS for TANEY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK,
WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a **GOOD STOCK** of **SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.** They **MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES** of every description on the newest principle. **Castings and wrought-iron work** made at the shortest notice. **Machinery sent to all parts of the world.**

ELLIS LEVER, INVENTOR and MANUFACTURER of
IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE and FLEXIBLE TUBING,
23, MARSDEN SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
MANUFACTORY.—WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, E
and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING

INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
 Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
 37, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.,
 Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

To Silver and Gold Miners.

THE CONCENTRIC BELL AMALGAMATING AND WASHING MACHINE.

WILLIAM REAY, JUN., has the honour to inform his friends and the mining public

One of these small machines, of 4 ft. 6 in. (outer bell) diameter, will easily amalgamate 6 to 8 tons of ore (in bulk) per day, with less than 1 horse power; and, if placed

The gold is first forced through a column of 6 in. of mercury; then, if not absorbed, is gently rubbed by the floating balls, and, thus cleaned, passes through three coils of mercury of 2 inches each, before it can escape from the apparatus, in which up to 15,000 square feet of cleaned mercury are displayed per minute, over and through the

Parties desirous of availing themselves of this machine will meet with prompt attention by addressing their letters to WM. REAY, Jun., Thropton Hill, Rothbury, Northumberland; or to him, care of W. S. HOLTS, Esq., Marine Brewery, Ratcliff-on-Loose, London, E.—April 27, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.
SMYTH AND WASLEY'S MACHINERY FOR SPALLING
 AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE, &c.
 A NEW AND USEFUL MACHINE, termed a PREPARATOR, has recently
 patented by Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, having for its objects the SPALLING

SEPARATING THE ORE from the STONE, and FORMING it into PROPER SIZES for PICKING, JIGGING, CRUSHING, &c., according to the nature and quantity of the stuff.

rought-iron steel-ledge bars on the top, the plates and bars being from 1½ in. to apart, and can be regulated to any size, as may be required, through which plates stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers unto perforated plates, which force into different sizes, from 1½ in. cube downwards, which plates can also be regulated as may be required. The machine can be erected in connection with other machinery at about £15 per hammer, as driving power. Two, three, four, or any number of hammers

may be had as required. Four of from 4 to 5 cwt. each will break about 1000 per month.

This invention well deserves public notice, as it will decidedly effect an economy of 70 per cent. over manual labour, together with a great advantage in the dispatch of work. It is performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical men, who have seen it at work at the Coed Mawr Pool Mines, fully corroborate the above statement.

The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms.
The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at 5*l.* per month, and charge to be reduced proportionately according to the magnitude of the works, or patent may be sold off to each mine district or county, as might be agreed on.
For future particulars, apply to Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, Coal & Sawy Pool &

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH INDIA RUBBER at £45.— IN CONTACT WITH AND UNDER ALL MARINE CONDITIONS.

mine and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. For particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldersbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINES

for SUPERSEEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LAB in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. C. Doigelly, North Wales.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out, the

judiciously directed, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—*Mining Journal*

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rees)
Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.
All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of
P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Wednesday, March 26, 1899. Subscription, £1 ls. annually. Price 6d. stamp

RAILWAYS AND MINE
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should ac

upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighboring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which these only can

access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of securities more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information, and underserved deserve special attention to willingness and volume of effort, as well as information.

undesignated devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated prospectors for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for £s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

HONEYMOON CHARMS.—Three very Funny Caricature Cards de Visite on the Honeymoon. "See Four o'clock in the Morning after Wedding." Post free. 14 stamps; in album, 20 stamps.—G. HERRING, 106, Holborn.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the **PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND** (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nephritis, Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the error of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two

age stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 18 6	10 0 0—May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	2 6 0	—	—	13 0 0	2 6 0—Dec. 1862
1248	Bonesswell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	—	—	9 5 0	6 15 0—June, 1863
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	20 10 0—Mar. 1863
900	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	—	370	462 15 0	7 0 0—Mar. 1863
4000	Bransford (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	9 0 0	2 7 6—April, 1863
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 6	40	35 40	3 10 0	1 5 0—May, 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—	—	273 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Parnassus	—	7 1/4	—	9 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1862
254	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	82	80 82	7 1/4 per cent.	Half-yearly
12000	Copper Mines of England	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Edisto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1862
1055	Graddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1862
512	Creaghbrass and Penkell, St. Columb	—	—	—	8 8 0	0 10 0—April, 1863
1267	Carm Erden (lead), Cardigan [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	251 10 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1863
138	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	60 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1862
200	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	854 0 0	9 0 0—May, 1863
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	1 0 0	—	535 550	717 10 0	8 0 0—June, 1863
585	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	0 18 0	1 6 0—May, 1863
12500	Drake Wells (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	0 17 0	2 6 0—Mar. 1863
3000	Dyniwad (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	0 17 0	2 6 0—Mar. 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	106	89 91	109 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1863
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	—	—	6 15 0	0 17 0—April, 1863
300	East Darren (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	32 0 0	—	—	85 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1863
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 8 0	—	—	830 0 0	5 0 0—April, 1863
2000	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
8000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—	—	0 16 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1862
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	37	36 1/2 37 1/2	4 10 0	0 15 0—May, 1863
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	2 7 6	0 3 0—Mar. 1863
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters), St. Agnes	—	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0—Mar. 1863
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	46	44 46	25 0 0	1 15 0—June, 1863
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—	—	9 15 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1863
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	18 10 0	—	—	403 10 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1863
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	6 1/4	6 1/4 6 1/4	2 8 0	0 4 0—Mar. 1863
1000	Minera Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham	2 0 0	—	—	114 18 0	7 1 2—May, 1863
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19 1/2	19 1/2	15 17 7	0 11 2—Jan. 1863
640	Mout Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7 6—Aug. 1862
40000	Myndy (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	30 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—Mar. 1863
5284	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1862
5000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1862
640	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	36 19 0	0 2 6—Mar. 1863
260	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	57 10 0	10 0 0—Jan. 1863
1773	Poibridge (tin), St. Agnes	—	—	—	7 9 6	0 10 0—April, 1863
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	42	41 42	68 10 0	1 5 0—May, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 18 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
18	Rosewarne (lead)	50 0 0	—	—	1280 0 0	100 0 0—Quarterly
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 0 0	410	408 410	404 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	30	48 50	74 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
5000	South Tregone (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	80	75 80	367 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
1024	South Woodley	0 5 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0—June, 1862
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—	—	9 16 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	—	486 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1863
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	12 8 6	0 5 0—April, 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1862
4000	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	—	—	4 12 6	1 0 0—Oct. 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	23 17 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 0 0	28	26 27	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1862
3000	West Chiverton (lead), Parnassus	—	31	—	—	—
254	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	—	46 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1862
1024	West Penzance	4 0 0	—	—	2 19 6	2 19 6—May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	245	225 245	378 0 0	5 0 0—April, 1863
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	75	70 75	292 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1863
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	26	25 26	2 0 0	1 0 0—April, 1863
2900	Wh. Cliff and Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	2 21 2	—	—	28 6 0	0 7 6—Dec. 1862
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Parnassus	2 4 0	29 1/2	30 31	3 4 6	0 2 6—April, 1863
4800	Wh. Ludocott and Wray (lead), St. Ives	2 18 6	35	33 35	76 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	—	—	284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—	57 7 6	0 4 0—Mar. 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	323 8 0	5 0 0—May, 1863
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	153 15 0	3 0 0—June, 1863
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	250	235 245	47 2 6	0 10 0—June, 1863
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	10 1/2	—	44 7 6	1 0 0—May, 1863
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	44 7 6	1 0 0—May, 1863

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

900	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardigan [S.E.]	28 0 0	—	—	9 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1861
286	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0 0—Oct. 1862
2480	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	27	25 27	1 7 0	7 0 0—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	6 18 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1863
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	40 18 6	—	—	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1862
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tregone	4 0 0	—	—	41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	5 1/2	4 1/2 5	7 18 6	0 5 0—Dec. 1861
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	1	—	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1860
160	Levant (cop., tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor and Vistler Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0—Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 1858
400	Phonix (copper and tin)	—	—	—	—	—
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 12 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Oct. 1862
6000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralton [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	5 6 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1861
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 13 10	12	12 13	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—	—	14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1861
254	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	55	47 1/2 52 1/2	229 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	1 10 0	—	—	2400 10 0	1 6 0—Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Heale (tin), St. Just	10 18 6	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—	—	13 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	9 1/2	—	8 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	7	6 1/2 7 1/2	0 18 6	0 2 0—July, 1860

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Barra Barra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	305 0 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1863
8000	Centra American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	2 2 9	0 14 6—Oct. 1862
12000	Cobra Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	21 23	92 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1862
13000	Copio Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1862
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/4 per cent.	Yearly
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 8 4	0 3 4—Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	22	20 22	19 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
80000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
18000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	0 0 0	7	6 7	9 1 2	0 5 0—Mar. 1863
10000	Lustitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1862
38818	Macrigna and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
60000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	15 0 0	56	54 56	54 15 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1862
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.-id.), Mexico [S.E.]	15 0 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 9 0	0 7 6—May, 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 4 0—May, 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altanen and Quenangen (tin), (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1863
10000	St. Barre Lead Min., Ac., N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	15 per cent.	Nov. 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
50000	Alamillos [L.]	—	—	—	0 10 0	—
90000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 7 6	—Sept. 1858
20000	Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L.]	—	—	—	0 15 0	—May, 1863
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—
60000	Claudian Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—	—
10000	Copioa (sil.-id.), Chili [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	—	—
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	—	—	—	—
20000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	Ellerslie and Barrow, Jamaica	0 15 0	—	—	—	—
90000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
34000	Hindustan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Karibita Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
30000	Lagunaso (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Montes Anzures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
2000	New Barra Barra (Australia)	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	New Granada (copper), West Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	0 17 6	—	—	—	—